BSM
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSM
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL. XIV NO. 39 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..	..	7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..	..	7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
5 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

xThroough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

oTerminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £50,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabin.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
19th Feb.	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
24th „	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th „	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. For Australia.
7th „	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd „	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
15th Feb.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
17th „	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.
17th „	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
19th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
xMuroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb	16 Feb.
Jersey Moor ..	..	4305	19th „	2nd Mar.
xHakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	21 „	25 Feb.
xSingapore Maru ..	....	5859	21 „	7 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 „	14 „
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	6976	7 March	21 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 „	25 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 „	5 April

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	360	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	253	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO, Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,30,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Share-holders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 3.

MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL, Kt.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khamgaon
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonam
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Kasur
Ajmer	Katni
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana
Aligarh	Lucknow
Allahabad	Ludhiana
Alleppey	Lyallpur
Ambala	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambala Cantonment	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Asansol	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bareilly	Meerut
Barsem	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bellary	Mirzapore
Benares	Montgomery
Benares City (Pay Offices	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhagalpur	Murree
Bhopal	Mussoorie
Bombay (Byculla)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarnagar
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Bulandshahr	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Naudyal.
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpore
Calicut	Naunital
Cawnpore	Narayangunge
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nasik
Chittagong	Negapatam
Chandpore	Nellore
Chapra	Nowshera
Coconada	Ootacamund
Cochin	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Coimbatore	Patna
Colombo	Peshawar
Conjeeveram (Out Station)	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Poona
Cuddapah	Poona City
Cuttack	Furnea
Dacca	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajamundry
Darbhanga	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehra Dun	Raipur
Delhi	Raichur
Dalhousie	Raisina (Delhi)
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Ellore	Saharanpur
Etawah	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gaya	Shillong
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gojra	Sitapur
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Surat City.
Howrah	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichur
Jaipur	Trichinopoly
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum
Jalna	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia	Viramgam
Jhansi	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam
Jullundur City	Wardha
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer, Bombay.

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION
FOR
PORTLAND CEMENT
HAS BEEN RAISED
VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT
(REVISED 1925)
KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.
TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & CO.,
LAXMI BUILDING, - - - - BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20418.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road,
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
BANKING.
General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.
TRAVEL.
Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
A WORLD SERVICE.

DO YOU KNOW OF
A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad)

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY. Bombay Bra

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 1½ c. c. for 3 As each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY. No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN Telephone No. 42118

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1220.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS, ASSISTANT MANAGERS, MANAGERS and SECRETARY, knowing office routine works, for a Ltd. concern. Apply stating minimum salary acceptable to N. E. BUREAU, Meerut.
A R2681

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SURGEON with M.B., B.S., qualifications. Pay Rs. 100 p.m. with prospects. Apply stating age, caste and nationality with copies of testimonials to Dr. D. C. OZA, M.B. B.S., Chief Medical Officer, Morvi State.
A 26065

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED and well-known gentleman requires POST as BILL COLLECTOR, knows five languages also arrangement responcablsty. Reply to Box No. 1249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2693

SPARE TIME JOB, by a well experienced young man, knowing typing, strong in English and Correspondence. Business line preferred. Apply Box No. 1211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2582

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—ROOMS and SHOPS in Oomakant Mansion, Dabholkar Wada, Kalbadevi Road. Rents between Rs. 21 and Rs. 48 including electric lights. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Anand-Kanan, Choupaty Road.
C R2676

TO LET for Factory or Godown, big plot with sheds, Electric Power and light installation on Lamington Road. SUNDERDAS SAW MILLS, opposite Reay Road, Station.
C R2690

HOTELS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned from Hindu College students for joining Raichand Deepchand Boarding and Lodging. Fees, Books, etc., free. Students desirous of joining should apply with proper recommendation letters IN WRITING only. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND, Managing Trustee, Raichand Deepchand Boarding and Lodging, 63, Apollo Street, Bombay
H R2691

PERSONAL.

11 O'CLOCK.—H. B.—My address is Mazharul Hasan, Aftab Manzil, Pipar (Jodhpur).
P R2688

HANUMANTHRAI: "What else do you expect?" Where am I to sleep, Please? "Please spare your Praise." I can't keep my heart from you. Please advise.
P R2692

PROFESSION.

INSANITY treated up-country by qualified medical man—latest scientific methods—cure guaranteed on examination of patients. Apply Box No. 1242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2678

DON'T risk your Fortune blindly in the Bombay Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counter-acter, Kothari Mansion, opposite G.P.O., Bombay, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No tips please.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write the present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc. Free under cover. "Sri" Works. Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R2569B

MATRIMONIAL.

A SUNNI MUSLIM of position and status in the Bombay Presidency has a daughter, well-educated in English, Persian, Arabic and Gujerati to be married. Apply Box No. 1227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2634

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NAV-JIVAN (Registered), glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for sexual weakness and other diseases of genito-urinary organs. Once tried always used. Price per phial Rs. 2/4 Agents Wanted. RAJVAIDYA G. SHIV LAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
T R2608

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 10,000 for an established lucrative business. Salary and proportionate profits. Retired man no objection. Only those able to join immediately need apply to Box No. 1250, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R26066

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

THE undersigned invites tenders, which will be received upto 12 noon (S.T.) on MONDAY, February 22nd for unloading and spreading murum in the Reclamation area.

Tender forms and conditions governing the contract can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

H. A. ELGEE,
Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, February, 1926.
25058

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will receive sealed tenders on this Railway's authorised form (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Nagpur upto 12 hours on MONDAY the 15th March 1926, for purchase of about 144 tons W. I. Scrap, 338 tons steel scrap, 1453 tons C. I. scrap, 354 tons wooden scrap (sleepers) and 5 tons miscellaneous scrap, lying at stations, Nagpur, Wardha, Dhamangaon, Badnera, Akola, Shegaon, Bodwad, Hinganghat, Chanda, Kaimeshwar, Amla, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Bhusawal, Erandol Road and Shendurni.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. The undersigned is not bound to accept any particular tender and is not required to assign his reasons for not accepting any particular tender.

2. Envelopes to be endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material."

3. For details apply to:—

G. E. EVERETT.
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Nagpur.
8-2.1926.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1669 of 1925.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, Limited, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

JIWANJI DADABHAI MEHTA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,

JIWANJI DADABHAI MEHTA,
The Defendant abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 2,000 with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum till Judgment as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint, costs of this suit and further interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and that the Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1926, for hearing and final Disposal of this suit. In default of your appearing on the day before mentioned at Quarter-past eleven o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1926.
THAKORDAS AND DARU.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C26063

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3774 of 1923.

KARSONDAS MANMOHANDAS & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VALLABHDAS KANJI & ORS. Defendants

and

Messrs. FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS. ..... Applicants.

THE APPLICANTS abovenamed have taken out a Chamber Summons for payment of their taxed costs herein. The said Chamber Summons will be heard by the Chamber Judge on 18th day of February 1926, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, when an application on behalf of the applicants will be made for an order directing you to pay to them their taxed costs in the above suit and for costs of the said Chamber Summons and the order to be made thereon.

You are hereby required to be present at the aforesaid time and place. In default the said Summons will be heard and decided Ex parte.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1926.

To

RANCHHODAS KANJI Esq.
The 2nd Defendant herein.
FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Applicants.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2634 of 1925.

Messrs. MOTIBHAI PACHAN & CO., a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. HUSSONALI GULAMHUSSEIN, 2. GULAMHUSSEIN KASSAM and 3. NOORUDDIN JAFFERALI GULAMHUSSEIN, all of Bhownugger Mahomedan Inhabitants. ... Defendants.

To

NOORUDDIN JAFFERALI GULAMHUSSEIN,
3rd Defendant.

THIS suit has been filed to recover from you as the heir and legal representative of your father Rs. 13,920-15-9 interest, costs, interest on judgment and further and other relief.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
G. B. PANDYA, Esqr.
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
C26064

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an order made herein and dated the 11th day of January last the reduction of Capital of the abovenamed Company resolved on and effected by the Special Resolution of the Company passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings held for that purpose was thereby confirmed and Minute showing the effect of the said reduction was approved in the following form, viz.:—

"The capital of The Indian Standard Wagon Company, Limited, is henceforth Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 40,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each and 20,000 seven per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute the whole of the said 40,000 Ordinary shares and the whole of the said 20,000 Preference Shares have been issued. Of the said 40,000 Ordinary shares 38,975 thereof and of the said 20,000 Preference shares 19,665 thereof are respectively to be deemed to be fully paid up 1025 of the said Ordinary shares numbered inclusively from:—

21101/50, 17071/75, 21631/40, 798190 8036/40, 37001/50, 32101/50, 24041/50, 39651/60, 8741/5, 36246/70, 5506/30, 34751/850, 36576/80, 8981/90, 24056/80, 1986/2030, 25071/5, 36561/5, 9941/90, 17341/65, 6811/60, 32976/33025, 18836/85, 9461/9510, 21491/540, 23186/95, 36556/60, 32501/25, 13276/300, 19761/5, 23166/75, 5466/70, 13626/75, 6351/55, 22756/805, 22806/10, 23811/15, 39981/90, 39996/40000, 13196/200, 22636/40, 8081/90, 8146/60.

and 335 Preference Shares numbered inclusively from:—

18516/25, 2696/2745, 5026/30, 8401/5, 11196/215, 11001/10, 16611/60, 6931/35, 11306/10, 11311/15, 4136/45, 10586/635, 7461/65, 11316/20, 3926/4025

have been issued but have been forfeited and not yet re-issued and nothing is to be deemed to have been paid up thereon.

NOTICE is further given that on the 9th day of February, 1926, an office copy of the said Order, containing a copy of the said Minute was filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1926.
ORR, DIGNAM & CO.
Solicitors to the Company.
25055

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2553 of 1924.

KAKA DOSSABHOY HIRACHAND and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand one Hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 145 of the Agripada West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North East by plot No. 144 of the Estate agreed to be leased to Virji Jivraj on the South East by Rabseh Street, on the South West partly plot No. 96A of the said Estate leased to Aga Haji Hoosein Lari and partly by plot No. 96 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ramzanally Salemahomed and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3529 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4090 (9A) Street No. 145. The Cadastral Survey No. of the said land is No. 1-1871 of Byculla Division.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts situate on and bearing plot No. 147 of the Agripada West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded, on the North East by plot No. 146 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Hoosein Currimbhoy, on the South East by Agripada Chawl Street, on the South West by plot No. 148 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bhanji Dharamsi Shaparia and on the North West by land of the said Trustees laid out as service passage and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3528 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors or their under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4091 (5A), Street No. 92B, the Cadastral Survey No. of the said land is No. 4-1865 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C25000

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANANDRAO BABUJI PISAT, of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a Goldsmith. ..... Deceased.

Bai VITHABAI, widow of Anandrao Babulji Pisat, of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chewoolwadi via Kolbhat Lane near Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 3rd day of February, 1926.
Messrs. VACHHA & COMPANY.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C25059

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL KAYUM ESMAILJEE has agreed to sell to our clients the whole of the property belonging to him described in the Schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned Messrs. Little & Co., at their Office in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

Dated this 12th of February, 1926.
LITTLE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All those two pieces or parcels of land partly of the quit and ground rent tenure and partly of the leasehold tenure, situate on the West side of Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, otherwise called Balloo Doctor Street or Doctor Street in the City of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and nine square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts whereof 314 1/9 square yards or thereabouts are of quit and ground rent tenure and 18 square yards or thereabouts are of leasehold tenure and registered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 367, New No. 7638 and Old Survey No. 1352, New Survey No. 4666 of quit and ground rent tenure Collector's old No. 2563, New No. 17036, Old Survey No. 2785 and New Survey No. 2/4666 of leasehold tenure bearing the Cadastral No. 3575 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses and all buildings erected and now standing on the said two pieces of land which buildings are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 7053, Old Street Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, New Street Nos. 192, 194, 196, 198, Doctor Street and C Ward No. 7106, Old Street Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33, New Street Nos. 189, 191, 193, 195, 197 and 199 Mutton Street and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Moolla Shumsuddin Abdul Hakim, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. D. D. Baria, on or towards the East by the said Baloo Doctor Street and on or towards the West by the said Mutton Street and which said premises are in the occupation of the Tenants of the Vendor.

25057

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KUVERJI NATHU, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a servant in the employ of Bhawanji Laxmidas. ..... Deceased.

KHETBAI, daughter of Nathu Kanji and wife of Tejpal Dhanji and sister of Kuverji Nathu, the deceased abovenamed temporarily residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 20th day of January, 1926.
Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C25056

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 140 BAGS GROUNDNUTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and COY., LTD., Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at E. D. Sassoon's P. T. Godowns No. 1 and 2, Dana Bunder, Argyle Road, (between Thana and Callian Street), on account and risk of Messrs. Naranjee Nunshi and Coy.:—

140 bags Groundnuts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PIPE ROAD, NEAR RAILWAY STATION KURLA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Pathare & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, in pursuance of the power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th of March, 1924, made between the Mortgagor, Jainabai widow of Yarmahomed of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor, sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th day of February, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground (original agricultural but now turned into the non-agricultural) situate lying and being at Kurla in Taluka South Salsette District Bombay Suburban Sub-District Kurla bearing Municipal Numbers together with the buildings or hereditaments and premises standing thereon bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of Noormahomed Bafati, on or towards the West by the property of Abdul Rahaman Ebrahim Fitwalla Brothers and on or towards the North by the property of Khatuza Saikh Ali and bearing the following:

PARTICULARS.

Serial No.	Original Agricul. No.	Survey Nos.		Portion	Sq. Yds.	Proportionate Assessment.
2705	193	218	14	portion	400	0-4-7
		219	8		144½	0-1-9
		219	9		83	0-1-0
					627½	0-7-4

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 88, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

OFFERS LIMITED TRY

Orders for one "Tara" 18 ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch will cost you Rupees Five with one "Q" Read Time piece free—You will find inside the dial a stamped guarantee of five years, by the manufacturers. Realise then, the durability, order now for one—
"EMDEN" Fountain Pen Rs. 2-8
with 14 ct. Gold Nib.
WRITE NOW
CAPTAIN WATCH Co. P.B. 265. MADRAS

CALENDAR CLOCK.

A most wonderful combination of a perfect timekeeper a perpetual calendar, with a memo Tablet, Thermometer and a pencil. An indispensible necessity for the table or the traveller. Rs. 5-8-0 only. Special term to the trade.
World famed timepiece Rs. 2-8-0.
Agents Wanted. Price list free.
VENUS TRADING CO.,
P. B. 325, Mount Road, MADRAS.

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"
One year with full character Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.
EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Visagapatam.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Present
"I AM THE LAW"
A tale of the North West Mounted Police and Snow Regions of the Yukon Trail.
"I AM THE LAW"
Starring
ALICE LAKE, KENNETH HARLAN and Others
Pathe Super Cazette
The World's News in Pictures
includes
India's New Viceroy
Oxford Trial Crew
Cambridge Trial Crew.
WEMBLEY IN THE HANDS OF THE HOUSE BREAKERS.
TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
123, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY AT MARINE 1ST CROSS LANE.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and administrator of the estate and effects of A. J. Amaria (Deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground (but the annal ground rent of Rs. 8-8-0 to be paid to the Fazindars) situate at Marine 1st Cross Lane containing by admeasurement 58 square yards or thereabouts and bearing part of Old Survey No. 8293, Bhuleshwar Division, Cadastral Survey No. 153, Collector's New Nos. 2528 and 2520 and Street No. 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, VELOUR CARPETS, SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th February, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes etc., Remington Rampring machine, second-hand Remington, Hammond and Yost typewriters, Hammond Multiplex Brief roll top table, silk velour carpets, etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Walter Dillon (Deceased):—

Cupboards bedsteads, table, dressing table, clock, pictures, trunks, wearing apparels, and etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Velsibhoy M. Shah (Insolvent):—

One lot ceiling ribs.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of shirtings, jacconets, mulls, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

Sale by order of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Messrs. Laljee Shivjee and Korsi Hira, the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Moosa Haji Abdul Rahim, the Mortgagor on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that one-third share of the said mortgagor in all that piece of Fazandari land with two dwelling houses, situate between Bibi Jan Street and Narayan Dharu Street outside the Fort, Bombay, admeasuring about 522 sq. yds. bearing Collector's Old Survey No. 3470 to 3483, 2492, 3493, New Survey No. 2168 and 2108 and Cadastral Survey No. 663, Mandvi Division and assessed under Bombay Municipality B Ward No. 800 and 896, Street No. 8-12-74-78, 80, 88.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, No. 76, Medows Street or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m
THE ROMANCE OF A DISINHERITED SON
A
"SELF-MADE MAN"
FEATURING
WILLIAM RUSSELL
The Story of a Novice who wasn't afraid of financial magnates but surrendered to Cupid.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT
"IL TROVATORE"
Booking at Messrs. S. Rose & Co. Ltd.,

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE CROWNED KING OF COMEDIANS IN A CINEMATIC DELIRIUM WITH A MILLION LAUGHS!
BUSTER KEATON
BUSTER KEATON
In his latest and greatest feature length comedy better and more hilarious than "OUR HOSPITALITY" the photoplay that rocked America from coast to coast:—
SHERLOCK JR.
SHERLOCK JR.
Metro-comedy de luxe in 5 parts
NEW GAGS AND NEW STUNTS
ALL THE WAY THROUGH!

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.
A WEALTH OF FUN AND THRILLS.
MADAN THEATRES, LTD
present
'NO MORE WOMEN'
'NO MORE WOMEN'
A Comedy Drama with a lot of laughs featuring
MADGE BELLAMY
AND
MATT MOORE
THE REAL GLOOM-KILLER
'NO MORE WOMEN'
IT'S A GIFT
A PATHE COMEDY WITH
SNUB POLLARD
Roars of laughter from start to finish

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A Sure Success.—A Historical Masterpiece
Shree Krishna Film Company's Super Production
PANNA RATNA or JEWEL OF MEWAR
A Beautiful Historical masterpiece of Rajasthan—in which one brave nurse sacrificed her only child for country and King. Full of Patriotism.
Photo by Mr. CHATURBHOY PATEL.
Directed by Mr. HARSHADRAY MEHTA
DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13.
Gerania, Ivanissevich, Trieste.
Vareja, Baird, Basreh.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14.
Jalatarang, Roberts, Rangoon.
Masula, Lawson, Kobe.

Feb. 15.
Genoa, Lavagumo, Genoa.

LOADING.

Feb. 13.
Steamer Gerania for Trieste.
Steamer Bloemfontein for Hull.
Steamer Port Said Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Muroran Maru for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.
(MONDAY, February 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranpura, 9268, London, 13/2, M M and Co.
2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 27/2, M M and Co.
6 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 19/2, Graham Trading Co.
7 Vigo 3243 V. D. N.F. J F & Co.
9 Masula, 4454, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10 Khandalla 3289 Durban 17/2 M. M. & Co.
10 Sarvistan, 4845, K'chi, 20/2, A Nemazee and Co.
11 Overstone 3247 K'chi 13/2 L Edwards.
14 Genova 4207 Genoa 15/2 L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania, 3313, Trieste, 20/2, L Triestino.
4 Varsova 1957 Basreh 12/2 M. M. & Co.
9 Sunheath 3895 N.F. N.F. Graham Trading Co.
15 Bamora 1878 P. Gulf 17/2 M. M. & Co.
15 Bankura, 1805, P. Gulf, 24/2, M M and Co.
16 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, N.F., L Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jeypore 3209 China, N.F. M M & Co.
B Lahore 3143 China N.F. M. M. & Co.
D & E Hamburg Maru 3159 Japan 22/2 C & W. O S Kaisha.
F Begum 3656 N.F. N.F. T M & Co.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 13.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—17 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—25 bales wool, M Nissim; 19 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 20 bales wool, Y Noorbhoy; 50 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd: 1350 cwts myrabollams, V Bhasker; 16 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 19 bales wool, C Ghanshamdas; 50 bales cotton waste, C Peroj and Co; 100 cotton fly, V N Joshi.

For New York:—8 bales woollen carpets, and rugs, F Shaw and Co Ltd; 1 bale woollen carpets, Boutor and Co Ltd: 495 cwts gum karaya, I A H Moosa Ltd.

For Glasgow:—388 bundles shooks and iron hoops, C Palmer and Co.

For Smyrna:—25 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Jaffa:—7 bales cotton grey yarn, R Shantidas and Co.

S S Bloemfontein for Hull:—1000 cwts cotton seed, 10000 cwts castor seeds, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 6000 cwts cotton seeds, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1000 cwts cotton seeds, 6000 cwts castor seed, 6498 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros: 3500 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Leith:—60000 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Middlesborough Dock:—1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Gerania for Trieste:—3500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 5 bales cotton yarn, I A H Moosa Ltd; 275 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—1000 cwts linseed, J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 440 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gorio Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Genova:—1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Napales:—2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—1000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Vigo for Middlesborough Dock:—1500 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

For Barcelona:—220 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros: 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Dunkirk:—223 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co: 550 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Jeypore for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—128 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Port Said Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Masula for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sunheath for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Lahore for Shanghai:—375 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Hamburg Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Humayun Bros; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1200 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 750 bales coton, S Hemraj and Co; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 13.

S S Gange from Genoa, Agents Marittima Italiana:—412 cases cotton goods, 108 cases aluminium circles, 23 cases combs, 90 cases buttons, 27 cases cotton tissues and embroideries, 25 cases woollen caps, 52 cases woodeu frames, 16 cases clocks, 108 cases 20 bales art silk and silk yarn, 70 bales tale, 60 bales cotton waste trousering, 60 cases vermouth, 15 cases cotton ribbon, 75 cases cotton twine, 80 cases cotton and art silk goods, 36 cases cotton goods and art silk, 20 cases electric fans, 53 cases condensed milk, 11 cases fez caps, 13 cases shuttles, 83 cases 87 barrels colour, 293 barrels indigo, 45 cylinders, quick silver, 67 cases cotton piece-goods and art silk embroideries, 59 cases German silver circles, 190 cases wine, 773 packages motor car tyres, 2200 tiles marble, 100 barrels flooring tiles, 13 bales cotton yarn.

From Marseilles:—100 barrels grapes, 230 barrels litharge, 12 barrels lead tape, 258 cases gum tyrax, 80 cases vermouth, 289 bags cummin seeds, 25 bags aniseeds, 100 bags chalk, 200 bags almonds, 40 bags raisins, 80 casks hyposulfite, 35 bales pellitory roots, 2800 crates flooring tiles.

For Leghorn:—20 cases art silk, 12 cases marble work, 16 crates marble tiles, 27 crates 86 pieces 21673 tiles 517 slabs marble.

From Catania:—40 barrels 1644 bags sulphur.

From Lyon:—2 cases imitation silver thread on silk and cotton.

S S Nordamaru from Saigon, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd:—234625 pieces Bais de téek.

S S Zayani from Basrah, Agents H S Shatry:—From Mohamerah—290 bags gum, 12 bags small pieces copper, 121 bundles dry leaves, 13 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—370 bags gum, 71 bags attari, 35 bags A kernel, 14 bags pistaches, 27 bundles skin, 16 bundles carpets 50 bales cotton, 20 cases 95 bags almonds.

S S Razmak from Aden, Agents M M and Co:—20 jottas gum, 70 bags gum Arabic 3 boxes specie, 3 bundles old brass, 3 bags coffee.

From London/Aden:—10 boxes bar gold, 2464 bars silver, 2 cases tools, 1 case cloth.

S S Phorus from Misi, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd:—1708 tons liquid fuel.

S S Bahadur from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—20 bales jute twine, 20 bales gunnies or H cloth, 772 bales paper, 12 drums turpentine, 64 drums linseed oil, 18 drums red lead topping, 12 cases ink, 48 kegs red lead dry, 1506 kegs 67 drums paint, 2018 pieces fittings, 362 pieces pipes, 12 kegs distemper, 8 drums varnish.

From Madras:—41 cases whisky, 10 barrels lubricating oil, 250 Nos. empty gas cylinders, 36 bundles 382 bales cotton waste, 4 bundles tyres.

From Cochin:—294 bags pepper, 50 bags 328 robbins ginger, 195 robbins hooka shells, 49 chests 74 H/chests tea.

From Calicut:—393 bags copra, 1825 bags cocoanuts, 75 cases tea, 200 baskets dry ginger, 200 bundles tamarind, 253 jottas coir yarn, 270 jottas 196 coils coir rope, 69 bundles coir yarn.

From Badagara:—2771 bags copra, 1204 bags cocoanuts, 20 bags pepper.

From Cannanore:—297 bags pepper, 2025 bags cocoanuts, 6 bundles sandalwood.

From Tellicherry:—1508 bags cocoanuts.

From Tuticorin:—14 bales cotton yarn, 315 cases 97 bags tea, 30 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Panam:—1407 bags cocoanuts.

From Colombo:—60 bundles old empty gunnies.

S S Gharinda from Karachi, Agents M M and Co:—1 case medicines, 1 bag bolts.

From Middlesborough/Karachi:—2 packages railway material.

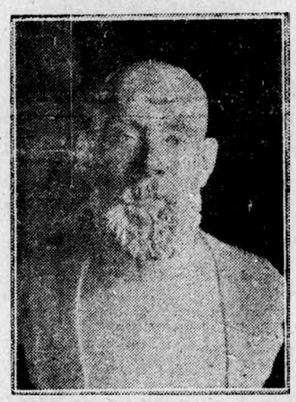
From London/Karachi:—2 cases whisky, 1 case safety cartridges.

S S Sucaton from L Marques, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—5231 tons coal.

S S British Architect from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—10651 tons liquid fuel.

S S Newtonash from Calcutta, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd:—7125 tons coal.

Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI
MADE FROM SITTINGS



By WAGH SCULPTOR
BOMBAY 4.
Busts and Statues of Indian leaders made from sittings are available.
Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready o Sale.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO.

ACTION AGAINST DEFAULTING SHARE-HOLDERS.

The following is an extract from the Official Liquidator's 9th half-yearly report submitted to the Hon. the Chamber Judge on the 18th inst. re: the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd:—

The Official Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited (in liquidation) begs to submit to His Lordship his 9th half-yearly report together with the statement of Account and Balance Sheet for the period commencing from 1st July 1925, to 31st December 1925.

The assets realized and brought to the credit of the Account amount to Rs. 1,77,228. 12-1, excluding the sum of Rs. 1,82,141.3-0 being the sale proceeds of 6 per cent Bonds sold under an Order of this Hon. Court dated the 29th day of July 1925, for payment of a 2nd dividend of 4 annas in the rupee to the proved creditors of the Company and a sum of Rs 150 being a portion of the rent of the record room and recovered and Rs. 12,289-12-3 being the balance brought forward from the last account and the disbursements for the period amount to Rs. 220,844.6-10 inclusive of the payment of Rs. 1,72,736.0-9 towards the 2nd dividend to the creditors herein legal charges, etc., leaving in the hands of the Liquidator securities of the face value of Rs. 1,40,0 and a cash balance of Rs. 11,529-2-8 as shown by such Balance Sheet.

The report after mentioning that M.. M. A. Tana had properly paid Rs. 53,044 of brokerage but Rs. 55,000 and a compromise at Rs. 1,500 was arrived at in respect of Rs. 1956 proceeds to say:—

SECOND DIVIDEND OF 4 ANNAS.

Pursuant to the authority given to him by an Order passed by this Hon. Court on the 29th day of July 1925 the Liquidator has declared and paid a second dividend of 4 annas in the rupee to the proved creditors of the Company making in all a payment to them of 12 annas in the rupee The Liquidator hopes to pay the remaining 4 annas in the rupee as soon as the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and the costs of the misfeasance proceedings against the Directors are ascertained. The attorney's bill have been lodged for taxation.

The Liquidator has already proceeded in execution against some of the defaulting shareholders of the Company for recovery of the allotment money due by them and they are paying the same by instalments A large amount of the arrears is still to be recovered.

The Liquidator holds securities of the total face value of Rs. 5,01,000 in 5 per cent. 1933 Bonds of the face value of Rs. 2,25,000 6 per cent 1926 Bonds of the face value of Rs. 1,36,000 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 bonds of the face value of Rs. 1,40,000 and the same are deposited with the Imperial Bank of India for safe custody and the Liquidator now prays for His Lordship's sanction to file this report together with the accounts annexed hereto with the Prothonotary of this Hon. Court as required by the Rules.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 14

KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	14	6
Century	,,	0	13	6
Jacob	,,	0	13	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	6
Kaliamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
David Mill	,,	1	3	3
Apollo	,,	1	3	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	Per lb.	1	2	9
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34—42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	2	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	0
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	3	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	3	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	0
1386 Tata	,,	2	6	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	0	0
Jamshed	,,	5	0	0
Century	,,	5	0	0
Pearl Pabaney £3	,,	5	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	0
BLEACHED CHECK	,,	6	5	0
BLACK CHECK,				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	10	0
Textile Mill £3 1/2				
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	Per lb.	9	6	0
Hindustan	,,	9	12	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	8	11	9
SALITA				
Century	Per lb.	1	1	6
Textile	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	6
DUEDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	6	6
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
Great	,,	1	5	0

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

February 13.

New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 6 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friend:—

"Don't think the market is likely to go much worse. There is practically no outside interest. Manchester market doing better business."

With the New York market closed yesterday, the Marwari bazar opened this morning practically unchanged at Rs. 357¼ for Broach April/May and steadily gave way to Rs. 356 on Commission and Japanese Houses selling. The close was, however, steady at Rs. 356½. Offices were moderate buyers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 357¼ and closed quiet at Rs. 356½ on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses.

Fine Oomra March after having opened at Rs. 337½ gradually declined to Rs. 335½ on Shroffs and general selling but before the close the rate recovered to Rs. 336½ on a Japan House buying; whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 338½ and gradually began to give way to Rs. 336 on Shroffs selling and finally closed a rupee higher. Bengal March and May were quoted at Rs. 282 and Rs. 285 respectively.

Although rates for forward Contracts yesterday had shown an improvement, the ready market remained easier and the demand was restricted to high-class cotton only.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Fully Good Broach April/May 356½
Fully Good Bengal March 282
Fully Good Bengal May 285
Fine Oomra March 336
Fine Oomra May 336

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.

February 12.

(B. T.)

Opening 11-0 Rs. 358
Opening 12-15 Rs. 357½ Settlement rate
Opening 1.30 Rs. 357½
Opening 2-45 Rs. 358
Opening 4-0 Rs. 358
Opening 5-15 Rs. 358½
Opening 6-30 Rs. 387½
Last 7-0 Rs. 357½

TO-DAY'S

Highest rate Rs. 359 3/4
Lowest rate Rs. 357¼

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Bengal Superfine M G	305/10	.....
Bengal Fine M G	295	295
Bengal F G M C	285	284
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	290	290
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	280	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	390/400	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/75	370
Nagpur Fine M G	350/75	370
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/60	355
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/65	355
Arvi Fine M G	335/65	355
Amraoti Fine M G	315/55	343
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/45	340
Malkapur Fine M G	300/25	325
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	372/78	373
Broach Fully Good M G	368	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285/90	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns M G	290/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/50	.....
Cambodia M G	400/10	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. n 12th February, 1926.

Cotton	32,498 bales.
Wheat	8,408 cwts.
Linseed	1,299 cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,547 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,087 cwts.
Poppyseed	76 cwts.
Groundnuts	19,143 cwts.
Castorseed	5,641 cwts.
Rice	4,307 cwts.
Myrabollams	6,078 cwts.
Cottonseed	26,997 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,922 cwts.
Juwar	2,021 cwts.
Masur	26 cwts.
Barley	66 cwts.
Bajri	2,813 cwts.
Coal	230 tons.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 13.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Feb. 13

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	5,157	2,36,421	1,54,302
Central India ..	5,043	2,51,591	1,32,323
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,454	1,38,063	1,14,195
Hyderabad-Gaorani	211	49,540	60,061
Berar	6,427	3,02,949	3,26,049
Central Provinces ..	2,607	1,55,549	1,73,613
Total Oomras ..	20,899	11,34,113	9,60,543
Dholera	1,665	1,27,563	6,9641
N.W. Provinces ..	112	1,21,742	1,12,462
Rajputana	1912	61,587	29,405
Sind-Punjab ..	2,588	1,54,739	2,43,819
Broach	5,042	87.685	2.985
Coompta & Dharwar	128	14,296	13,778
Westerns-Northerns	102	8,774	14.256
Coconada		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,441	7,545
Persian		2.167	905
American		143	9,048
Egyptian and African		31,543	23,452
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		439	3,485
Total	32,448	17,52,733	14,92,242

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Feb.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,847	2,66,258	2,18,005
Japan & China ..	18,950	7,94,708	7,28109
Coast Ports ..	200	13.308	8,402
Up country by Rail. ..		44,700	7,966
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		54,69,1	1,24,357
Total ..	21,997	11,73,665	10,86,839

COTTON.

Liverpool, Febry 12.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	500
Mid Americans Spot:—	
Universal Standard 10.52d. Quiet.	
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis: Mutilated.	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—	
Closed.	
New York Noon Call:—	
Closed.	
New Orleans 10 a.m:—	
March	13.67
October	17.69

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid. Americans Spot—
Universal Standard 10.54 limited request.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.35.

COTTON: OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	10.18	+.02
April	10.09	+.01
May	10.12	+.12
July	10.05	+.03
October	9.74	+.03
November	9.64	+.02
December	9.64	+.04
January	9.63	+.04

EGYPTIANS:—

March	17.40 unchgd.

London, Feb. 12.

Exchange Belgium	106.98
Exchange Athens	340.00

Cuban Sugar Feb/March value 12.

EGYPTIAN COTTON: CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Febry. 12.

February	17.50	plus .25
March	17.40	plus .25
April	17.20	plus .23
May	17.00	plus .20
June	16.90	plus .20
July	16.85	plus .20
August	16.85	plus .20
September	16.80	plus .20
October	16.85	plus .20
November	16.85	plus .20
December	16.85	plus .20
January	16.85	plus .20

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

February	17.45	—.05
March	17.35	—.05
April	17.15	—.05
May	16.95	—.05
June	16.85	—.05
July	16.80	—.05
August	16.80	—.05
September	17.75	—.05
October	16.77	—.08
November	16.77	—.08
December	16.77	—.08
January	16.77	—.08

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Febry. 12.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool:—

February	10.12	plus .5
March	10.16	plus .5
April	10.08	plus .4
May	10.10	plus .5
June	10.05	plus .5
July	10.02	plus .5
August	9.94	plus .5
September	9.78	plus .5
October	9.71	plus .6
November	9.62	plus .5
December	9.60	plus .6
January	9.59	plus .5
February	9.57	plus .5

TONE:—Quiet but steady.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool:—

February	10.13	+.01
March	10.17	+.01
April	10.08	unchgd.
May	10.11	+.01
June	10.06	+.01
July	10.03	+.01
August	9.95	+.01
September	9.78	unchgd.
October	9.71	unchgd.
November	9.62	unchgd.
December	9.60	unchgd.
January	9.60	+.01
February	9.58	+.01

Tone:—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Febry. 12

Scinde Good	17.05
Scinde Fully Good	17.45
Scinde Fine	17.85
Bengal Good	17.15
Bengal Fully Good	17.55
Bengal Fine	17.95
Oomra Good	17.85
Oomra Fully Good	18.25
Oomra Fine	18.65
Broach Good	18.35
Broach Fully Good	18.75
Broach Fine	19.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Febry. 12.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	8000
Total Forward consumers	71000
Total Imports	94000
Total Stock	957000
Actual Weekly Sales	32850

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Febry. 12.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	37000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8000
Day's Exports to Continent	13000

Futures at New York:—Closed.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.05 —.13
Futures at New Orleans:—
Demand Bills 4.85.93.
Silver Foreign mined 66 7/8.

March	19.70	plus .3
October	17.71	plus .4

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/16.

New York, Feb. 13.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 14,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 2,000.
Futures at New York:—

March	20.23	—.06
May	19.68	—.08
July	19.04	—.03
October	18.33	+.03
Spot Cotton at New York	20.75	—.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.00	—.05

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	19.65	—.05
October	17.70	—.01

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/16
Demand Bills 4.86.00.
Silver Commercial Bars:—
Foreign Mined 66 3/4.
Stock Interior ports 1,907,000.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 13.

Futures at New York:—

March	20.23	—.06
May	19.69	—.07
July	19.04	—.03
October	18.33	+.03

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool:—

March	10.17	+.01
May	10.11	+.01
July	10.03	+.01
October	9.71	unchgd.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 13.

Barletta Russo 61½ lbs. Feb./March sellers 53
Rozario Santa Fe 51½ lbs Feb./March sellers 51/6
Tone:—Easier.
Australian Feb./March sellers 58/6
Tone:—Easier
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom srs. 1,980,000

SEEDS.

London, Feb 13.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—Dull
Feb./March sellers £15 1/8
April/May sellers £15 1/8
Cottonseed Feb./March sellers steady 7 3/4
Castorseed Bombay Feb. Paid steady 17 1/16
Linseed Bombay Feb./March sellers £18 1/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton Feb./March value £19 3/8
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Feb./March sellers £19 5/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton not quoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Feb./March value £18 7/8
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.
Yellow Cawnpore Feb./March value £23½

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 13.

Para Up River Fine, Spot M/A 31.
Tone:—Inactive.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 32, sellers 32 1/2.
Tone:—Steady, quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 980.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 10.35.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1020.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 119.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 372.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 8.86 5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 131.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Feb. 12.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 13/16 quiet.

London, Feb. 13.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/9 3/4.
Bar Silver Spot 30 13/16.

London, Feb 13.

Rentes 3 per cent. 48 3/4.
Bar Silver Spot 30 13/16
Bars bought £100,000
Tone:—No business.
Interest day to day 3 3/4
Interest 7 day 4
Bards bought £100,000

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES: MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Febry. 12.

Stockholm	18.16
Christiania	23.63
Amsterdam	12.15
Switzerland	25.25

New York, Febry. 12.

Demand Bills:—Closed.

London, Febry. 12.

Exchange on London in Paris	13185
Exchange on London in Germany	2042 1/2
Exchange on London in Italy	12061

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 13.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/8
Conversion Loan £76 1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2.
Consols 2½ per cent 55 7/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 52 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 68 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58.
Warsaw 3600, Prague 16412.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Febry. 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 9/32
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	5 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4-9.32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4—3/4 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Sovereigns Ready 13-7-6.
Sovereigns Foreward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-8-0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69-5-0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69-6-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69-4-0.

London, Feb. 12.

Bar gold ready s. 84.10 1/2.
Silver ready d. 30-13.
Silver forward d. 30-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Nothing doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Ready:—21|4|3.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21|4|3. At 6 p.m. 21|4|3.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21|4. At 6 p.m. 21|4.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0|0|9.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/1/6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Ready:—69/6.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69|4. At 6 p.m. 69|4.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 69|-. At 6 p.m. 69|-.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0|10|0.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 1|-.
Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 13.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 71-2.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 88|2.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 97|2.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 97|2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 101/3.
5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 101/4.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105|11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100|11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101|11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 105/
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 105/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109/2.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 103/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Tone of Market:—Quiet, 3½ per cent. weak owing more sellers.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 13.

Hongkong Bank	£128
Chartered Bank	£ 21 3/8
National Bank	£ 47 1/4
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

CALCUTTA, Feb 12.

During the month of December 1925, 58 Joint Stock Companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of about 222 lakhs as against 22 Companies with an aggregate capital of about 39 lakhs in the preceding month and 33 Companies and about a crore of rupees in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Bengal accounted or 37 Companies with an authorised capital of 148 lakhs of rupees. The largest flotations in December were the State-Aided Bank of Travancore and the Mercantile Trust and the Agency Company, Bengal, with an authorised capital of 30 lakhs of rupees each.

38 Companies limited by shares with an aggregate authorised capital of 244 lakhs of rupees having ceased work went into liquidation, or were finally dissolved during the month of December 1925.

There was a net increase of about 3 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing Joint Stock Companies limited by shares in India in the month of December 1925.—A. P.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER—DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

	Per md.	Rs.	as.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	56		
Brass, Do.	1	58		
Brass, Do.	1 1/4	56		
Brass, Do.	1 1/2	56		
Brass, Do.	1 3/4	56		
Brass, Do.	2	56		
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	54	12	

METALS

London, Feb. 13.

English best Selected Copper £64.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 9/16.
Copper Braziers £75 3/4.
Yellow Metal 70.
Hard Spelter 32 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.
Tin Block £285

COPPER.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French	3/4 2	58	8	0
Copper, German	¾	57	12	0
Copper, German	1	57	12	0
Copper, German	1¼	57	12	0
Copper, American	1½	61	0	0
Copper, American	1¾	61	0	0
Copper, American	2	61	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		60	0	0
Fanchteka joint		25	0	0
Copper, English Bars		59	8	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Kjai		73	0	0
Lead, country		24	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾ to 1	51	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		51	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		60	8	0
American Copper	¾ to 1, 1¼	60	0	0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		60	4	0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0	8	9	
Finix	No. 6½	0	9	0	
Kilachand	No. 8 1/2	0	9	2	
Devid	No. 10 1/2	0	10	3	
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	10	2	
Tricumdas	No. 12 1/2	0	10	6	
Currimbhoy	No. 10½	0	10	6	
Tricamdas	No. 10½	0	10	9	
Kilchand	No. 14 1/2	0	10	6	
Kilachand	**No. 20½**	**0**	**12**	**0**	
Japan	No. 20	0	14	0	
Japan	**No. 32**	**1**	**2**	**0**	
Japan	**No. 40**	**1**	**4**	**0**	
Japan	No. 42½	1	6	6	

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 13.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

12th February 1926.

Spot prices

Description	11-2-26	4-2-26
Bengals F.G.	Market	281
S. Punjab F.G.	Closed.	275
Rajputana F.G.		278
Oomra Fine		350
C. P. No. 1 Fine		375
C. P. No. 2		365
Khandesh F.G.		313
Muttia F.G.		275

	Futures	Settl.	Rate
Hedge Contracts	11-2-26	4-2-26.	6-2-26.
Bengals March	Market	277	281
Do. May	Closed.	280	284
Broach-April-May		350	353
Oomra F. March		332	335
Do. May		331	334

Receipts for 6 days ending 10th Feb.

	1926. Bales.	1925. Bales.
Bengals	19397	22448
Oomras	78559	110471
Dholleras	7858	6290
Broach	20690	1821
Southerns	583	1924
Persians	50	39
Americans	..	1087
Egyptians	..	..
E. Africans	1002	21
Other sorts	..	..
Total	128139	144101

Exports for 6 days ending 10th Feb.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	1011
Continent	32568
China	23300
Japan	76711
Coast Ports	1392
Total ..	134982
Afloat in Harbour Europe ..	2356
Afloat in Harbour China, Japan and Coast Ports	52335
Total ..	54691

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1925. to 10th Feb. 1926.

1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
1720255	1427987	1794778	1717549	1801056

Exports from 1st Sept. 25 to 10th Feb. 1926

	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
United Kingdom	19561	13883	93097
Continent ..	245347	198417	475444
China	155815	57188	52687
Japan	638893	670921	657208
Coast Ports ..	13308	8402	24479
U. S. A.	1350	5705	..
Total ..	1074274	954516	1302915

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1925 to 11th Feb. 1926, 44,700 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept. 1925 to 11th Feb 1926, 2,04,526 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th Feb. 1926, 7,14,940 bales.

MESSRS. THOMAS SMITH'S REPOT.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.

The market has been very inactive, and prices have shown an easier tendency.

The U. S. A. Department of Commerce states that the quantity of cotton ginned to the 15th instant, was 15,488,000 bales. Since the last Report, this shows that 662,000 bales were ginned against 515,000 bales in the same period last season. From the 15th January last season, a further 333,000 bales were ginned to March 20th. We expect that there will be an increase this year, and that the total crop will prove to be 16 million bales, exclusive of linters.

Rather more trade is indicated in the Manchester reports. We believe that the bulk of the business put through has been in light cloths. Offers for heavy makes are still too low. Makers have reduced their prices to a minimum, and most offers to hand are being referred back for increased limits.

Owing to the reported easier Spot basis in the South, New York operators are more inclined to the "bear" side for the moment. Exports have also fallen off, and American mills have secured supplies of better grade Cotton, to last them for several weeks ahead.

These factors are against the market, and prices may gradually decline until the position consolidates itself.

The scarcity of tenderable Cotton against the Contract must not be overlooked, and will no doubt prevent operators from taking the "bear" side to any large degree. If a large "short" interest was accumulated, and should the new crop acreage be apparently reduced, we believe a dangerous situation would rise. Already we hear from the Department of Agriculture at Washington that there is an increased infestation of boll-weevil. Last year, this Dept. reported 16 weevils to a ton of moss, whereas this year, it reports 289 weevils to the same gathering of moss.

It seems rather early to bring forward arguments about the next crop, but the fact remains that rumours of anticipated detrimental crop news have their effect, and although we see no reason for an immediate increase in prices, we adhere to our view that new crop positions should be held, and further purchases made should values decline to a lower level.

The Burrabazar police, on Saturday, raided the Calcutta Jute Association and after a careful search four men were arrested, as a result of a petition made by some Marwaris alleging jute gambling in the Association premises. The books of the Association were seized and four representatives of the directors were arrested.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Governor visits Bandra.
Boxing at the Skating Rink, Cruickshank Road, 9.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BYRAMJEE P. (Senior) died 14th February 1926. Aged 88 years. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (Standard Time.) at "Raj Mahal", Altamount Road.

MERCHANT—Bai Heerabai Nanabhoy, widow of late Nanabhoy Cowasjee Merchant, the late Station Master, Kirkee, died at her residence, at 466 Elphinstone Road, Kirkee, on 12th February, at 5-30 p.m. Aged 72 years. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing sons and daughter and a large family.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" arrived London on Thursday the 11th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Comorin" Via Dianushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant.

RADIO CLUB.

The second annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Study Circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of 1st Bn. G.I.P.Ry. Regiment A.F.I., will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Gardens to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered publicly by Dr. S. R. Naik, on "Small-Pox" to-day (Monday) in Rangaree's Chawl, at Chinchpokali, Bombay, at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.)

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KHAR.

The Governor of Bombay will visit Laxmi-Nagar (Khar Scheme) to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. His Excellency will be received by the President and the Hon. Secretary of the Laxmi-Nagar Residents Association. Members are requested to be present at the northern extrimity of Linking Road, (Laxmi-Nagar.)

A. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR C. V. MEHTA PRESIDES AT SOCIAL.

The annual social gathering of the Aryan Education Society's High School was held on Sunday, the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, presiding.

An interesting programme of music, recitation and theatricals was gone through beginning with a dinner of the 'old' and present students.

In welcoming the President, the Principal referred to Sir Chunilal's father—the late Mr. Vijbhukandas, who was one of the founders of the School which was opened in 1899 by a band of young men of high and noble ideals. The Principal paid a tribute to Sir Chunilal's qualities of head and heart, and the deep interest he took in the Scout Movement.

SIR C. V. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

In his presidential address Sir Chunilal alluded to the great service the Aryan Education Society's School had been doing in the cause of education for the last thirty years. It was one of the largest Hindu Schools in the city and had sent forth no less than 10,000 students from its portals since its inception. He wished the School long life and great success in its noble mission of education.

Sir Chunilal then emphasised the necessity of developing the physique of the boys which was a far more important equipment for the battle of life than mere book-learning. He asked the School authorities to pay more attention than hitherto to the Scout Movement as it was a valuable aid in the formation of character.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SWARAJISTS

A meeting of the members and associates of the Bombay Council Swarajya Party will be held on Sunday (21st instant) at 4 p.m. at Sardar-Griha near the Crawford Market to consider the following:—(1) Resolution of the Executife Council of the General Council of the Swarajya Party. (2) Appointment of the leader of the Party, and (3) the Party's attitude.

LIFE-SIZE BUST OF GOVERNOR.

Mr. V. V. Wagh, the well-known sculptor of Bombay, has just completed a life-size bust in plaster of Paris of the Governor of Bombay who gave six sittings of half an hour's duration each at the Government House.

His Excellency visited Mr. Wagh's studio on Wednesday last, and seemed very pleased with the likeness and with the style of Mr. Wagh's work.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

A ROWDY MEETING.

A meeting of the Protestant Indian Christians was called under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association to request the Government to nominate one of their representatives on the Municipal Corporation, on Saturday evening, at Robert Money School Hall, which soon presented a scene of disorder, confusion and tumult which several times the Chairman found difficult to control, as opinions were divided on the choice of the representative.

Mr. P. J. Tidke, the Treasurer of the Association, who set the ball rolling by his denunciation of the methods adopted by the Managing Committee, said when that question was discussed in the meeting of the Managing Committee recently it was not placed on the agenda.

At the last moment the President, Mr. B. Y. Khisty, sprang a surprise upon them by bringing the matter as one within his competence. Out of the 12 members present, seven voted for the nomination of Mr. Khisty which included also Mr. Khisty's vote, otherwise there would have been six against six votes. Besides if the question had been put on the agenda many others members of the Managing Committee would have come and voted against Mr. Khisty and in favour of some other gentleman.

A proposition was then put by a member to confirm the resolution of the Managing Committee and approve the nomination of Mr. Khisty.

Mr. T. Buell opposed the motion and characterised the action of the Managing Committee as irregular.

BE UNANIMOUS.

Some gentlemen suggested Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle's name, to which the latter said he had his sympathy for the Indian Christian community, and he was accessible for service even to the poorest of the poor. He thought the true leadership was in service rather than bossing over the community and advised the meeting not to mention his name or anbody else's name, but be unanimous first if they wanted the nomination of a representative and then to request the Municipal Commissioner to select a candidate instead of pointing him out who was the best person or persons. He preferred a member of the Indian Christian community going through Ward election to the Corporation rather than by nomination, but if they wanted to send one by nomination he urged them to be unanimous. He deprecated the attitude of certain persons who were doing house-to-house canvassing for a particular individual, and denouncing their own brethren to get a little civic honour. "Honour others" he said, "as you honour yourselves," because that was the true spirit of Christianity.

Mr. J. S. Malelu then moved a lengthy amendment divided into three parts, viz., for approaching the Municipal Commissioner to nominate a member of the Indian Christian community on the Municipal Corporation (2) Disapproving of the action of the Managing Committee in recommending a particular individual, and (3) Putting forward the names of two well-known members of the Indian Christian community.

The first part of the resolution was passed while the second and the third parts were lost.

CHAIRMAN HISSED AT.

While votes were taken great confusion prevailed and it was apprehended that a breach of the peace would occur. When the result was announced on the second and third parts of the resolution, the chairman, Mr. B. Y. Khisty, was greeted with hisses and shouts of "Result of canvassing", "Door-to-door canvassing," etc.

The original proposition with the first part of the amendment was then put to the vote and declared carried.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' SOCIAL.

A COSMOPOLITAN GATHERING.

A representative gathering was present in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, on Sunday evening to celebrate the social gathering of the Muslim Students' Union, the presence of Hindu ladies emphasizing the cosmopolitan nature of the gathering. Amongst those present were Mr. Justice Kajiji, Dr Abdur Rehman, Principal Rev. Father Duhr, Prof. V. G. Rao, Prof. R. M. Joshi, the Consul for Persia, Capt. S. L. Bhatia, Dean Grant Medical College, Mrs. Shalinibai Wagle, Messrs. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Husseinally Rahimtoola and S. R. Sayani.

The proceedings of the evening commenced with the recitation of the Quoran after which Mr. Ba-Akza, the Secretary read the report of the activities of the Union. He gave a brief "resume" of the lectures and debates arranged by the Union and explained how the Union, though sectional in name, had enlisted the sympathy of other communities and worked in harmony with similar other institutions in the city.

The Hon. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the President of the Union then gave away the prizes.

EXISTENCE OF UNION JUSTIFIED.

The President in welcoming the guests of the evening referred to the work done by the Union, during the year and said that although the Muslim Students' Union sounded like a sectional institution, in spirit and practice it was cosmopolitan. Though utility of institutions like theirs might be questioned when they had different debating clubs and unions in the various colleges, it could not be denied that Muslim Students in this city, coming as they did from different parts of the country, should be brought into touch with one another and with the leaders of the community. The Muslim community was backward in education and this free exchange of views between the students and the leaders went a great way in devising means for the educational and general progress of the community.

In conclusion, the President wished the Union all success and assured them of his sympathy, co-operation and interest.

The gathering then adjourned to partake of light refreshments and dispersed after spending a most enjoyable evening.

TO-NIGHT'S BOXING.

A CHARITY TOURNAMENT.

GOOD PROGRAMME AT THE RINK

The Boxing Tournament which has been arranged to take place at the rink to-night appears to be a first rate one on paper. The chief attraction of course, will be the appearance in the ring of the Marquis of Clydesdale and Mr. E. Eagan, both of whom are well known figures in the boxing world. The former won Inter-Varsity Middleweight Championship, and is also the holder of the amateur title of Scotland. Mr. Eagan has won the Olympic Games and the Amateur Championship of England in 1923.

Good army boxers have been selected to oppose these champions and the fights will provide an instructive exhibition to keen followers of the art. Mr. K. S. Shavaksha, the Oxford Boxing Blue, who won the Inter-Varsity Bantam-weights in 1920, will also figure on the programme. To support these a number of contests have been arranged between members of the B. E. S. Old Boys' Association and the boxing cracks of the South Staffordshire Regiment, and well known local lads as Donald Chard and Lenzil Martin will don the mits.

The Tournament is in a deserving cause the majority of the proceeds to go to the Governor's Hospital Fund while the B. E. S. Old Boys' Scholarship Fund will benefit by the remainder. The management has obtained the patronage of the Governor who has promised to attend.

MUCH TRAVELLED MISSIONARY.

RECEPTION TO VISITOR APOSTOLIC.

His Excellency the Most Reverend Alexis H. Maria Lepicier, Archbishop of Tarsus and Visitor Apostolic to India was accorded a solemn reception by the Christians of the diocese of Damaun on Sunday evening at the Gloria Church, Byculla. About 5,000 Christians of the Catholic faith thronged together to receive the Archbishop. The clergy, confraternities, sodalities and the laity escorted him in a procession to the church where after a short service he mounted the pulpit and gave a brief exhortation to the faithful of Bombay diocese to remain devout, loyal and staunch to their calling in the Church of Christ. He then gave the Papal Blessing which the congregation received kneeling.

The Archbishop was taken again in a procession to the School Hall where Mgr. S. O. Xavier welcomed him and Miss Eleanor de Heredia recited a poem welcoming the Ambassador of the Pontiff and ending with a prayer that "all the world from West to East acknowledge Christ as Lord and King". This poem was beautifully encased in a silver-frame which was handed over by Miss Heredia to the Archbishop which he received smiling and gave in return to her a souvenir card.

A MUCH TRAVELLED MISSIONARY.

Prof. Correa Affonso then said the Archbishop was a much travelled missionary and had acquired the pentecostal gift of many tongues. He described the work in the diocese of Bombay which comprised 80,000 souls and said the missionary work, education work and recruitment and formation of clergy were the chief features of their activities. He urged the Archbishop to convey as their delegate before the Holy Father their loyalty and devotion to his person.

The Archbishop in reply expressed his gratification at the work of the diocese which he said was second to none he had seen elsewhere. He had come to India out of his love for the country and carried a very pleasant memory with him. He assured the Christians of this diocese that he would convey their message of loyalty and devotion to the Holy Father.

CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCH

On Sunday at 7-30 a.m. His Lordship Mgr. M. Despatures Bishop of Mysore consecrated the Church of Our Lady of Rozary at Mazagaon, the service lasting wellnigh five hours. The service began with prayer and recitation of penitential psalms in a pandal erected for the purpose in the church compound.

The Bishop and the clergy then proceeded to the main entrance of the Church where he blessed the congregation with the sprinkling of the holy water. The Bishop then went three times round the outside of the Church, the first time sprinkling the upper part of the walls, the second time the lower part and the third time on a level with his face. After each circuit, the Bishop struck the door with the base of his crosier, and said in Latin "Lift up your gates, ye princes, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors and the King of Glory shall come in."

In response to the Deacon, he replied: "The Lord, Strong and Mighty, The Lord Mighty in battle. The Lord of Armies, He is the King of Glory."

The Bishop and the attendants then entered the Church and recited: "Veni, Creator Spiritus" and chanted the Litany of the Saints. A long ceremony was then gone through which was followed by the celebration of a Solemn High Mass officiated by the Bishop of Mysore, the Bishop of Simla and H. E. the Visitor-Apostolic to India.

ANTYAJ ASRAM AT VARTEJ.

The Council of Administration of Bhavnagar State have granted a sum of Rs. 5,500 to the Antyaj Asram and Mandir at Vartej, the remaining sum of the estimate of Rs. 11,000 having been promised by Mahatma Gandhi.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

PROSPECTS AND THE DRAW.

TOURNAMENT COMMENCES TO-MORROW

These are busy days for tennis and just as one tournament is ushered out another is ushered in. To-day will see the end of the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament and to-morrow enthusiasts will migrate to the Queen's Road and Bombay Gymkhana courts to witness the opening matches in the Western India Tournament. The response on the whole has been generous and winners will have a trying time to annex the trophies.

Okamoto will be unable to take part this year but his compatriot Tomonaga can be relied upon to uphold the best traditions of his country. His serious rival will be the old war-horse Rangarao who is fresh from a triumphal progress in the Presidency Hard Court Championships. Those talkative dames, Reputation and Rumour, have already consigned the laurels to S. M. Hadi, the India Davis Cup Player, who has done so well on foreign courts; but it is forgiveable to be old-fashioned and to base one's hopes on our local stars. Raja Iyer gave a fine display against Rangarao and with a bit of luck he should be seen to advantage in the coming tussle.

The Ladies' Singles seem to be a gift for Mrs. Covell who needs no introduction. Amongst her victims she can number the Misses Helen Wills, Joan Fry and Ryan. She plays a forceful game, is strong on both sides, and is accurate overhead. Others who should do well are Miss S. R. D. Tata and the later of Miss Talyarkhan the latter of whom impressed the critics very favourably when she appeared in the Mixed Doubles event on the Kennedy Sea-Face.

The Ladies' Doubles are toss-up and the same may be said about the Mixed Doubles. Mr. and Mrs. Covell seem to influence the balance, but there are other couples who can give a good account of themselves. Lady Tata has improved wonderfully in the past few days, and her partner Hadi is very useful at the net. The following is the draw:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

E. T. Annett vs. Morley Fox.
H. G. Brimwood vs. Major Ali Raza.
A. B. Shirgaokar vs. Raja Vartak.
L. M. Khatau vs. T. W. Brough.
G. M. Gole vs. S. Calvocoressi.
S. Naguchi vs. C. Gonsalves.
S. M. Jawad vs. Y. G. Allana.
A. R. Gunjikar vs. K. P. Gandhi
J. A. D. Naoroji vs. U. D. Ranga Rao.
E. Harwood vs. C. W. H. P. Waud.
H. B. Deshpande vs. Solanki.
R. D. Swami vs. J. R. D. Tata.
M. Taki vs. Bhojwani.
D. M. Khatau vs. Kamruddin.
Raja Iyer vs. Mahomed Hussein.
N. R. Suvarna vs. J. Harvey.
G. Limdi vs. Jaya.
M. Tomonaga vs. A. M. Katl.
J. E. A. Firth vs. D. E. Cooper.
R. A. Sanghani vs. V. S. Muzumdar.
M. Okasaki vs. B. S. Muzumdar.
S. M. Lahey Bean vs. Y. S. Tambe.
N. R. Soman vs. M. K. Pavwalla.
B. H. Khardekar vs. Hiranandani.
M. S. Ghatan vs. J. C. Santook.
H. Tyabjee vs. S. M. Hadi.
Dr. M. Cawasji vs. A. C. Pereira.
Capt. Chalan vs. N. B. Bhagwat
Dilawar Passha vs. A. B. Hudson.
S. S. Desai vs. A. M. D. Pitt.
Bye:—Major E. C. Chesney.
Bye:—Geo. Harker.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

U. D. Ranga Rao and A. N. Other. vs. A. M. D. Pitt and T. W. Brough.
E. Harwood and F. G. Scowen vs. Dilawar Passha and A. Bell.
G. M. Rose and E. Rose vs. J. R. D. Tata and A. H. Chilton.
S. M. Hadi and Major Ali Raza vs. Y. G. Allana and A. N. Other.
Bhowjwani and Hiranandani vs. A. A. Fyzee and C. S. Tyabjee.
L. M. Khatau and A. N. Other vs. J. A. D. Naoroji and A. N. Other.
Tomonaga and M. Taki vs. H. G. Grimwood and Major Jacob.
E. T. Annett and G. W. Murphy vs. N. F. Naoroji and A. N. Other.
S. Calvocoressi and C. G. Forbes-Adam vs. G. M. Gole and Raja Vartak.
C. Gonsalves and A. C. Pereira vs. H. L. Le Roy and A. N. Other.
A. B. Shirgaokar and Capt. Chalan vs. Raja Iyer and R. A. Wagle.
G. Liladhar and D. M. Khatau vs. S. Noguchi and M. Okasaki.
Mahomed Hussein and Khamrudin vs. A. M. Khati and N. R. Suvarna.
S. M. Jawad and A. N. Other vs. R. D. Swami and A. N. Other.
M. K. Pavwalla and D. Jeejeebhoy vs. S. S. Desai and N. B. Bhagwat.
Bye:—S. M. Lahey Bean and Major Chesney.

LADIES' SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Miss S. F. Talyarkhan vs. Mrs. A. B. Renwick.
Mrs. G. C. Phillips vs. Mrs. N. Reynolds.
Mrs. T. E. Cunningham vs. Miss S. R. D. Tata.
Mrs. H. J. Kania vs. Mrs. Row.
Mrs. L. Race vs. Mrs. B. MacEwan.
Byes:—
Miss Bacha J. Batliboi vs. Mrs. E Prophet.
Miss Bosworth vs. Mrs. Clayton.
Mrs. H. E. Jones.
Byes:—
Miss Musgrave vs. Mrs. A. L. Cooper.
Mrs. Ida E. Chase vs. Mrs. W. A. Radice.
Mrs. B. C. Covell vs. Miss Evans.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. Race and A. N. Other vs. Mrs. Radice and Mrs. Clayton.
Mrs. Reynolds and A. N. Other vs. Mrs. I. Chase and Mrs. Prophet.
Miss Batliboi and Miss Musgrave vs. Miss Bosworth and Mrs. Gracey.
Bye:—Mrs. T. E. Cunningham and Mrs. Bamford vs. Mrs. C. W. H. P. Waud and Mrs. Keith.
Bye:—Mrs. Row and A. N. Other.
Bye:—Lady D. J. Tata and Miss Kania vs. Mrs. H. E. Jones and Mrs. Cooper.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Covell vs. Capt. L. A. Bennett and Mrs. C. W. H. P. Waud.
C. Forbes Adam and Mrs. P. C. Bamford vs. M. Tomonaga and Miss Evans.
C. Gonsalves and Mrs. A. L. Cooper vs. S. M. Hadi and Lady D. J. Tata.
U. D. Ranga Rao and A. N. Other vs. A. N. Other and Miss Bosworth.
E. T. Annett and Mrs. H. B. Clayton vs. J. A. D. Naoroji and Miss S. R. D. Tata.
T. W. Brough and Mrs. B. MacEwan vs. M. Mehta and Miss A. Mynn.
Bye:—M. K. Pavwalla and Miss Talyarkhan vs. Morley Fox and Mrs. T. E. Cunningham.
Bye:—A. N. Other and Mrs. G. C. Phillips vs. Mapor and Mrs. Chesney.
Bye.—N. B. Bhagwat and Mrs. L. Race.
Bye:—A. M. D. Pitt and Mrs. V. C. Wright.
Bye:—H. A. Grimwood and Mrs. Radice vs. N. F. Naoroji and Mrs. Ida E. Chase.
Bye:—S. M. Lahey Bean and Mrs. H. E. Jones vs. R. A. Wagle and Mrs. Row.

HARD COURT TENNIS.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

EXCITING MATCHES IN SEMI-FINALS

Both the doubles matches down for decision on Sunday provided their share of excitement and good tennis. Gonsalvis and Pereira were at the top of their form and their excellent combination resulted in the downfall of so formidable a couple as Bhagvat and Desai. The latter especially seemed to be at sea in the first set during which the majority of his hits found the net. In the next set, however, both Desai and Bhagvat rallied well and won in brilliant fashion. The deciding set however found their play sadly deteriorated and Gonsalvis and Pereira were able to enter the final. It was an interesting game in which volleying and net play took a prominent part. Gonsalvis with his famous back-hand was a deciding factor in the fortunes of the game.

THE MIXED DOUBLES.

The mixed doubles event was another three set affair, Mrs. Clayton and Rangarao succeeding in disposing of Mrs. Cooper and Gonsalvis. Mrs. Cooper played a fine game throughout and supported Gonsalvis well. This pair won a hard fought first set at 9—7, but Rangarao's deadly placing and Mrs. Clayton's extraordinary agility swung the balance over, the next two sets going to them at 6—4.

TO-DAY'S FINALS.

The final matches in both these events are to be decided to-day at the Hindu Gymkhana and there is promise of stiff tussles for supremacy. Gonsalvis and Pereira have shown that they will take a lot of beating but Prince Ghanashyam Singhji has for his partner the redoubtable Rangarao who simply will not be beaten by any obstacle. The Mixed Doubles final provides another pleasant uncertainty. On tournament form, Mrs. Clayton and Rangarao are individually superior, but Mrs. Row and Wagle understand each other's play and possess, besides, the confidence of long experience. Sir C. V. Mehta has kindly promised to preside, and at the conclusion of the day's matches the prizes for the respective events will be presented by Lady Mehta.

RESULTS.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Final.)

Gonsalvis and Pereira vs. Rangarao and Desai 6-2, 5-7, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-Final.)

Mrs. Clayton and Rangarao beat Mrs. Cooper and Gonsalvis 7-9, 6-4, 6-4.

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final.)

Gonsalvis and Pereira ps. Rangarao and Prince Ghanashyam Singhji: 4 p.m.

MIXED DOUBLES (Final.)

Mrs. Clayton and Rangarao vs Mrs Row and Wagle.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Arsenal 3, Newcastle0; Aston Villa 2, West Bromwich 1; Birmingham 2, Sheffield United 0; Blackburn 4, Tottenham 2; Bury 4, Cardiff 1; Huddersfield 3, Everton 0; Leicester 1, Notts County 0; Liverpool 3, Burnley 2; Manchester United 2, Leeds 1; Sunderland 5, Manchester City 3; West Ham 6, Bolton 0.

SECOND DIVISION:—Blackpool 4, Barnsley 0; Darlington 6, Clapton Orient 0; Fulham 2, South Shield 1; Hull 0, Chelsea 1; Nottingham Forest 0, Bradford City 0; Oldham 4, Middlesborough 1; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Wolverhampton 1; Southampton 2, Port Vale 3; Stockport 1, Preston 1; Stoke 2, Portsmouth 1, Swansea 2, Derby 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—Briston City 1, Watford 0; Charlton 1, Millwall 1; Brentford 3, Crystal Palace 2; Gillingham 1, Bournemouth 2; Luton 4, Swindon 1; Merthyr 5, Reading 2; Newport 3, Exeter 0; Norwich 2, Northampton 1; Plymouth 5, Brighton 3; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Bristol Rovers 1; Southend 0, Aberdare 1.

(NORTHERN SECTION):— Ashington 6, Doncaster 1; Barrow 4, Wrexham 3; Bradford 3, Rochdale 1; Chesterfield 4, Tranmere 0; Grimsby 2, Hartlepools 0; Halifax 1, Accrington 1; Nelson 4, Coventry 1; New Brighton 5, Lincoln 0; Rotherham 2, Durham 0; Wallsall 0, Crewe 3; Wigan 3, Southport 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE:— Airdrienonians 2, Hearts 2; Clydebank 2, Morton 1; Dundee United 1, St. Mirren 2; Falkirk 1, Celtic 1; Hamilton 0, Dundee 0; Hibernians 3, Motherwell 1; Kilmarnock 3, Partik 3; Queen's Park 3, Cowdenbeath 4; Rangers 4, Raith 2; St. Johnstone 1, Aberdeen 1.—Reuter's Special.

IRELAND V. WALES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the International football match at Belfast, Ireland defeated Wales by three goals to nil.—Reuter.

Ideal weather conditions prevailed at Belfast, to-day, when Ireland met Wales in an Association Football match before 30,000 spectators. Ireland won the toss, and were most thrustful and better together. Curran scored twice, and Gillespie once for Ireland. The Welsh goal was in constant danger but Brown, Welsh goalie, more than once cleared the ball magnificently. Otherwise the Welsh defence was poor.—Reuter's Special.

IRELAND V. ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the Rugger International at Dublin, Ireland beat England by nineteen points to fifteen.—Reuter.

Dull weather prevailed at Dublin on the occasion of the Rugby match between Ireland and England which was witnessed by a crowd of 25,000. The ground was good. Both the teams were introduced to Mr. T. Healy, Governor-General.

For England, Young and Pariton scored a try each before the interval. Francis converting both Stephenson scored a try and a penalty goal for Ireland, also before half-time. England could only add five more points before time, Hasdett scoring a try which Francis again converted.

Ireland, on the other hand, added 13 more points, Cussen going over twice, and F. Hewett once. Stephenson converted the first two and failed in the third attempt.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION.

London, Febry. 13.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

The Royal Navy 8, The Royal Air Force 3 (at Twickenham); The Army 18, London Scottish 5 (at Aldershot); Cardiff 12, Gloucester 5; Guy's Hospital 11, Devonport Services 6; Liverpool 8, Birkenhead Park 17; Newport 14, Leicester 11; Plymouth 3, Cross Keys 10; Richmond 10, Blackheath 24; Rosslyn Park 11, Cambridge University 31; Swansea 12, Bristol 5; Aberavon 23, Bath 14; Edinburgh Academicals 8, Hillheadians 3; Edinburgh University 11, Watsonians 23; Glasgow Academicals 10, Heriotonians 9; Old Blues 5, Harlequins 10; Llanelly 19, Bridgend 8; Mosely 6, Northampton 3; Neath 19, Penarth 5; Old Merchant Taylors 21, Portsmouth Services 10; Royal High School 0, Stewartonians 4.—Reuter's Special.

LAST TEST MATCH.

M. C. C. VS. WEST INDIES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

George Tower.—The third and last Test match between the M. C. C. touring team and West Indies began here to-day in fine weather before 4,000 spectators. The home team, playing first, scored 127 for one wicket at lunch time, Challenor being not out 73.

At the close of the play West Indies had made 286 for six wickets (Challenor 82).

The score at tea time was 230 for six wickets.—Reuter's Special.

At Ruthin (Wales), in an international hockey match, Scotland beat Wales by two goals to nil.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 15, 1926.

A BROKEN REED.

Speaking about the internment policy of the Government in the Imperial Legislative Council, the late Mr. Bhupendranath Basu thus described the havoc that the Bengal Terror had caused in that unhappy province:

"If I could, if I had the power and the ability of placing before the members of this Council the scenes of desolation and sacrifices that pervade in the country homes of Bengal; if I could place before you the agony, the despair of sorrowful and bereft families, if I could place before you the discontent spreading from home to home, from hamlet to hamlet, from village to village, and from city to city in Bengal, if I could place before you what the future impression will be if things like these are allowed to go on from day to day, then I am sure we should find a ready response to the resolution moved..... You take away my son, the promise of my family, the gladness of my heart—a bright boy with a distinguished University career, a boy who has devoted himself to charitable work, a boy who has laboured for the poor and suffered for the sick and the suffering; him you take away and you do not tell me why, because forsooth, some young man, some criminal has said that so-and-so has given me shelter on a particular day. You do not care to investigate, you cannot investigate, whether my boy when he gave shelter knew the man to whom he was giving shelter was really a guilty man."

The havoc, to which the late Mr. Basu referred, still continues and the speeches of Messrs. Pal, Neogy and Amarnath Dutt during the debate in the Assembly on Friday on the Bill to repeal Regulation III of 1818, gave but faint expression to Bengal's agony. Mr. Pal did not use language of exaggeration when, in describing the incalculable harm done by the Government he declared that their policy of repression had killed the soul of Bengal. No more terrible charge could be brought against a civilized Government, but it is one which the apologists of the Government of India and Bengal cannot refute. No Government can pursue these lawless methods of repression without incurring the retribution, the degeneration of its agents, who become inevitably degraded by the inhuman character of the instruments they have to use and the policy they have to serve, a process of degradation which accounts for the puerile utterance of Mr. Donovan which the Associated Press has the audacity to characterise as an impressive maiden speech.

Mr. Donovan is proud of being an Irishman, but he is not the first Irishman to bring discredit on his country by becoming the agent and apologist of cruel autocracy. The most effective reply to his speech was given by Lala Lajpat Rai, who said that it showed that whenever Irishmen became employed under the British, their arguments and mentality changed completely. His comparison of the Regulation with the Ten Commandments showed how pathetic were his attempts to be witty. But Mr. Donovan's speech was not merely ridiculous. It was immoral and mischievous in that he deliberately sought to create a division between Hindus and Muslims by insinuating that the latter were not against the Regulation and the policy for which it stands. The emphatic repudiation of this atrocious suggestion by Moulvi Mahomed Yacub and Mr. Yakub Arif, who characterised the Regulation as dangerous, uncivilised and barbarous and one to which Bengal Muslims were all opposed was hardly necessary except to bring into relief the lengths to which the spokesmen of the Government are ready to go in attempting to defend an indefensible position. The limit of unscrupulous advocacy was reached when Mr. Donovan suggested that Sir Surendranath Banerjea approved of the Regulation or its enforcement. Mr. Donovan will, perhaps, be surprised to know that when Sir Surendranath's voice was the voice of Bengal, he denounced the Regulation with his characteristic eloquence and though later in life he ceased to represent Bengali opinion, he never approved of the application of the Regulation or said anything to modify the following expression of his views in the Congress session of 1897:

"Brother delegates, security of life and property are the great foundations upon which rests the vast, stupendous and colossal fabric of British rule in India. What becomes then of these inestimable blessings if at any moment your property may be confiscated and you may be arrested, kept in custody for months together, without a trial, and without a word of explanation? What wecomes of the boasted vaunt of the boon of personal liberty and personal security under British Rule under the circumstances?

That condemnation was not only repeated but repeated in stronger language in later years. The desperate straits to which the bureaucracy is driven in justifying a lawless Regulation which has, more often than once, been impugned in Parliament as an antiquated and anomalous regulation, utterly out of place and unfit to be used in modern times, was demonstrated by the speech of Sir Alexander Muddiman. He himself did not like this Regulation, he said, especially after the trouble he was frequently put to in the Assembly. "It might be better," he added, "if the present Regulation was replaced by legislation on different lines and more in accord with modern conditions." But he would not introduce such legislation because, forsooth, the Assembly was "not prepared to help us in maintaining law and order." And Sir Alexander imagined he had scored a great point by adding: "It seems to be a natural characteristic of Indians." Evidently what Sir Alexander and other "generous and warm-hearted Englishmen" like him, would like Indians to do is to support the bureaucracy in every measure that it takes, under the plea of "law and order," to trample upon their liberties for the preservation of its domination over them.

Sir Alexander Muddiman's excuse, that he is afraid of bringing forward an amendment of the Regulation lest the House reject it, is hardly sincere and he knows it. For the Regulation, along with other weapons of repression, is very useful to the bureaucracy in what it fondly imagines to be its successful fight against the rising tide of Indian nationalism. Under its provisions when they cannot bring any charge which they can prove against an inconvenient political worker, when they have no evidence which would for a moment stand the test of examination in a Court of justice or any properly constituted legal tribunal, when they have nothing against him except that his existence is inconvenient to them—then there is no need for them to advance any charge or bring any evidence; they are at liberty to tear him from his home, his friends, and his legitimate activities and intern him for the rest of his life or as long as they please in jail. And when it is remembered that from the days of Lala Lajpat Rai and Aswini Kumar Dutt and Krishna Kumar Mitter to the days of Subash Chandra Bose and Anil Baran Roy, it has been brought into action to strike those who are the most energetic, most devoted and most self-denying in the service of the country, it is not difficult to realise that the bureaucracy clings to it as a measure of defence against the forces of freedom that are gathering strength in the country But it is relying on a broken reed. The policy of deportations, Lord Morley himself the reluctant author of it, confessed to Lord Minto, "did not work out brilliantly in Russia and did not save the lives of the Trepoffs, nor did it save Russia from a Duma, the very things that the Trepoffs and the rest of the offs deprecated and detested." It has not worked in India and will not work. Though it has caused much suffering, the movement for freedom which it has sought to suppress has grown stronger and stronger by that suffering. History is repeating itself in India. Through suffering caused by the folly of her rulers, India is achieving her freedom. For, in every clime and every country repression has stimulated rather than suppressed the movement for freedom.

Notes of the Day.

The Extreme Limit.

M. Briand's declaration in the French Chamber that the extreme limit of discussion had been reached regarding the Finance Bill and his insistence that the Chamber must before February 28 vote the necessary funds to balance the budget appear to have had a salutary effect upon the doctrinaires of the Extreme Left in the Cartel group. The Radical Socialists separated upon the issue of shelving a proposal which had really nothing to do with the main financial proposals, as it was concerned with the State's right as a legatee, and voted with the Government, securing for M. Briand a vote of confidence by 326 against 183. M. Briand means to stand by M. Doumer, his Finance Minister. M. Doumer means to stand by his plan for a tax on payments. The Cartel group was until now united in adhering to the proposals for direct taxation. Now that there has been a split in it only the Socialists will be ready to stick to direct taxation, while the other groups of the Cartel are willing for a compromise. Here lies the beginning of M. Briand's success.

A Close Preserve.

Is the League of Nations going to remain a close preserve for the Big Powers or is it to develop into a real alliance of all the nations of the world for the promotion of peace? Germany applies for membership, but does not relish the idea of the minor States which are tools of France, being given permanent seats on the Council of the League. Spain, Poland and Brazil demand that they too have a right to a seat at the Council table, and England, which had once the distinction of being the champion of the weaker nations of the world, is asked not to support their claims. This attitude of the British Press has not remained without being subjected to telling criticism by French publicists. France has developed very intimate diplomatic and economic relations with Poland and the French do not naturally see eye to eye with the British view that the Poles for whom the Germans, who once dominated over them, have no friendly feelings, should be debarred from participation in the League's discussions on a basis of equality. If, however, Poland, Spain and Brazil are to become members of the Council, where do the Eastern Powers come in?

A Welcome move.

The Madras Corporation deserves warm congratulations upon having decided, in spite of the usual opposition, to give khaddar uniforms to its subordinates and to institute compulsory spinning in the local municipal schools. This practical sympathy with the khaddar movement and the determination to see that the younger generation learns to appreciate the virtue of spinning at the most receptive age indicate that the Civic Fathers of Madras are willing to fall in line with national feeling regarding khaddar and to promote it. The criticism levelled by the opposition which is against this national feeling was centred in the curious misapprehension that the Corporation had made khaddar *compulsory* for its subordinates. It has done nothing of the kind. It has preferred to patronise khaddar cloth in preference to any other in providing uniforms to them and we hope other civic bodies will be keen to follow its example. It is gratifying to notice in this connection that the Mysore Durbar is taking a very sympathetic interest in the khaddar movement. Its Department of Industries is giving Charkha demonstrations and selling charkhas of a superior type at the popultr price of Rs. 2/12 each. Mr. Mecai, the Director of Industries in Mysore, is a firm believer in the potency of the Charkha as an instrument of economic amelioration for the masses. We wish the heads of Industries Departments in British India would take the same view!

A Just Grievance.

We hope the members of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways will take the Railway Board severely to task for its conduct in postponing consideration of the just grievance of the people of Borsad Taluka in Gujarat in the matter of railway communications. The members will be on very sure ground in doing so, because as long ago as 1919, after a consultation between the Bombay Government and the Government of India, the Vasad-Borsad-Kathana line was sanctioned and next year Sir Arthur Anderson, the President of the Railway Board, gave an assurance, in reply to a representation from Borsad, that at least five lakhs would be budgeted for the purpose. The good people of Borsad, who have to complain a good deal of the ravages of dacoits whom the police cannot hunt out in that area of 216 miles without any railway communications, thought that their troubles were over. In 1920 they had the prospect before them of enjoying the same amenities as regards travel and the rapid transit of food-stuffs in times of scarcity as the neighbouring taluka of Petlad under the Baroda Administration, which has had the wisdom of providing it with excellent railway facilities.

Inexcusable Delay.

The Borsad population remains, however, after the lapse of five years still without the Railway. The line has been surveyed. It is settled that the B. B. and C. I. is to work it. But when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta interpellated the Government last year in the Assembly he was told that the Vasad-Borsad-Kathana Railway stands first in the list of urgency lines. Meanwhile, the Railway Board has sanctioned work on another line in the neighbourhood, the Jambusar-Kavi Railway. It is actually under construction, while Borsad still cries in the wilderness. Mr. Shankerbhai Amin, who has taken a persistent interest in this matter on behalf of the Borsad population, assures the Railway Board and the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, that the people of the Taluka are willing to hand over possession of the land required for the Railway before monsoon. Where then is the hitch? Financial stringency can hardly be trotted out as an excuse year after year. The Finance Committee has, in fact, sanctioned 10 lakhs for the Railway.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN INDIAN STATES.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

Political agitation for the reform of Indian States has assumed a definite shape and is showing signs of healthy and vigorous development. In the name of Deccan States' Conference it is keeping up constitutional agitation at a high standard of efficiency and with broad statesmanship. By continuous work of five years carried through its Executive, namely, the Dakshini Sausthan Hitavardhak Sabha, efforts are being made to educate public opinion and to strengthen the intensive character of this movement. Representations have been sent to all Darbars of the States on matters affecting the well-being of the twenty Sates included in the orbit of this Conference. The achievements of this movement during the short period are undoubtedly encouraging. The Sabha, by its vigorous representation, persuaded the Chief of Sangli virtually to withdraw his ill-advised circular advising his subjects to keep themselves aloof from such outside agitation. In response to the representation made by the D. S. H. Sabha the Chief had to admit that he did not intend to stifle just and proper criticism in his State. The Sabha also was instrumental in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of a dispute between the subjects and the Chief of Bhor about Myrabollum.

Denial of Elementary Liberties.

It is the natural instinct of every despotic or autocratic administration to be intolerant of criticism. The rulers of Indian States have denied to their subjects their rudimentary birth-rights, namely, liberty of speech, liberty of the Press or liberty of public meetings. There are no effective representative institutions in which the subjects of the States are associated with the Government and are enabled to ventilate freely their grievances. This will convey an idea of the insuperable difficulties which lie in the path of political agitation for the reform of Indian States. The rulers are only too prone to damn this agitation as undesirable, as engineered by professional agitators, as unconstitutional and some of them go to the length of stigmatising it as seditious. This is the usual autocratic policy of calling a dog a bad name and then hanging him. The subjects are oppressed by the weight of personal rule. They despair of any redress under the present non-intervention policy of the paramount Power. They can only cry in wilderness. But even this consolation is not allowed to them.

A Pernicious Policy.

There are depressed and oppressed subjects in British India; but we find another variety of suppressed subjects in Indian States. The uplift of these people has become doubly difficult by reason of the double despotism under which they are labouring. They are weighed down under the autocratic rule of their own rulers. They have to remain in awe of the mighty paramount power which encourages autocracy in Indian States by its pernicious non-intervention policy in favour of the Chiefs and against their subjects. This non-intervention policy does not come in the way of advancing imperial interests even in defiance of treaty rights. But for the advancement of the rights and privileges of the suphjects of Indian States the mighty paramount Power would not raise its little finger to set matters right. In view of these considerations the vindication of this movement is most reassuring and inspiring to those who are actually in the fight.

This agitation is branded as that of "outsiders". If by this expression is meant an agitation carried on by those who have neither a domicile nor anything at stake in State territory, as Mr. Kamat pointed out in his presidential address to the last session of the States' Conference, the notion is manifestly a mistaken one as most of those who are engaged in this agitation are subjects of Indian States and thus in essence and in spirit this is an indigenous agitation.

If the indictment against this Conference is that it is helped or engineered by politicians residing outside Indian States it can by no means be counted as a reproach to anyone concerned. It is always the duty of the more enlightened to lead the less enlightened.

Happy Augury.

It is no doubt a matter of very great encouragement that the Chief Saheb of Phaltan was pleased to send his karbhari to watch the proceedings of this year's Conference. Mr. Jayakar last year as president of the fourth Deccan States' Conference appealed to the Chiefs to attend this Conference personally or in the alternative to send their delegates or responsible ministers to ascertain what is passing at these Conferences. He assured them that the bonds of abiding loyalty and affection for the ruling Princes would be strengthened by such a procedure. The Princes or their ministers Mr. Jayakar assured would realise from the tone and the manner of discussion and the speeches the high esteem which the subjects entertain towards their respective rulers and the desire which they evince for a friendly and amicable solution of their problems. Such a procedure is bound to lead to a better understanding between the rulers and the ruled and ensure the loyalty of the subjects and the good Government of the rulers. This appeal one is glad to find has not fallen flat. Even a single response from amongst twenty rulers is a good augury for the future and leads to the hope that this agitation will fructify in a measurable distance of time.

BOOKS IN BOMBAY.

The buyer of books in Bombay has many grievances. The prices are prohibitive and books in flame-coloured jackets are so attractive! Modern authors quote fantastic prices, putting ten and fifteen shillings as popular offers. It is hard to part with more than five rupees for a book, but the vendor of spicy Reminiscences gets extortionate rates as an easy commonplace. The patron of topical literature is again penalised in the matter of exchange. For thirteen rupees you can buy a pound sterling, and therefore, one anna is worth more than a penny. But go to a bookstall for a two-penny publication like the "Passing Show" or the "News of the World", and you are charged four annas. For the one-shilling books advertised so loudly you have to pay one rupee, although in terms of exchange, it is gross exaction.

Books in Bombay have their seasonal demands. When the American tourists arrive, there is a heavy demand for guide-books. Last year, one firm, sold 800 books in one day; they sold 800 copies of Murray's Guide at Rs. 32 each because a drove of American tourists invaded the city, curious to know all about India. The section was dull after the raid, but the shelves are full again ready for the next joyous emergency. Then there are fashionable demands, like seasonal demands. Some diversion comes into vogue like Mah-Jhong or Cross-Word Puzzles and the stalls groan under the weight of Books for the Beginner. Indeed the book-trade occasionally invents a craze and unloads literature on the subject.

Only wealthy people can afford to be bibliographs collecting manuscripts and first editions but the class exists. Last year, a book-seller disposed of four pages of Mogal manuscript at Rs. 600 per page. To the small publisher and the struggling scribe, I have a tip to offer. Let them mark little places which do not have guide-books and write descriptive manuals on the model of Colonel Newell. They sell when the tourists arrive, and they can be interleaved with advertisements.

Calcutta is an over-done place, but when the Prince of Wales visited the city, a friend of mine was able to produce a handbook, with advertisements, and earned about Rs. 800 in a week; which is about as good a luck as risking a ten-rupee note on Sophie II or Kurdistan.

J.

WHY THIS HURRY?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am afraid that the Election Board of the Congress Municipal Nationalist Party are in needless hurry as they invite Nationalists to settle four names for co-option to-morrow. Trespassing on Mr. Bharucha's method, I would put my objections as follows:—

(1) In a question of this kind, ample notice is required to preclude personal grievances later.

(2) Leaders like Mr. V. J. Patel, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta are not on the spot. They have a right to advise the party.

(3) You cannot reasonably select four candidates until the full list of voting members is available. The nominations have not been made; the official notification of results is yet to come. It may be that nominated members are prepared to give a spare vote to a Nationalist candidate out of personal esteem, as apart from party-affinities.

I beg to submit that the meeting should be postponed and more time given to enable the candidates as well as the voting members of the Corporation to make up their minds. Let us know the market before we push the goods.—Yours, etc.,

AN ELECTED NATIONALIST.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

TRIFLES.

It is wonderful what an addition to human knowledge a confusion between 't' and 'g' is capable of. A candidate for examination was once asked to describe the most distinctive feature of a Christian marriage.

"Monotony" replied the bright young man.

* * *

I hear on good authority that our knights and Rai Bahadurs and Khan Sahibs feel very nervous at investiture ceremonies. I wonder whether our Barra and Chota Lats who have to decorate them remember King James I's words when they notice the nervousness. Said the English King to a recipient of Knighthood, who was so overcome by diffidence that he could not move, "Get up, man, I have more cause to be ashamed than thou".

* * *

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal thundered in a magnificent speech the other day "The Government sowed the wind; they must reap the whirlwind or something like that". Query—find the "that".

* * *

My friend Maganlal is fond of his wife, but she is a *malade imaginaire* and he has got tired of Pattries and Patent medicines, doctors and vaidyas and hakims. He had a bright idea last week. "Why not follow Coue"? he asked me. He bought a necklace of seven pearls and handed it to his wife. "That's the new medicine" he said. "New medicine!—". "Yes, hold up a pearl to light every morning and say—To-day I am going to feel better and better."

* * *

I am watching the results of the new method. But I am told it would be no good. There are cases on record of wives having demanded 52 pearl strings of 7 pearls each. They would see then whether after a thorough trial for a year they would feel better.

* * *

A—"A great scandal I call it—taking away my uncle to a lunatic asylum! He isn't any more mad than you or I, for example!"

B (sweetly)—"Don't you think that's reason enough".

WAYFARER.

WILL MAHATMAJI GO THERE ?

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

DISCUSSION WITH DEPUTATION

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

Messrs. Godfrey, Pather, Mirza and Bhayat of the South-African Indian Deputation arrived here, last night, and saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning at Satyagrahashram. They discussed with him for full three hours the whole situation from every point of view.

Mahatma Gandhi expressed his firm opinion that salvation was only possible if Indians in South Africa had faith in themselves and powerful spirit of self-sacrifice. He felt sure that even South Africa would have to give way in face of world opinion. Mahatma Gandhi expressed his willingness to go to South Africa if the necessity arose but reserved to himself the right to judge of that necessity.

FOR TO RETURN ON 17TH.

Messrs. Godfrey and Pather met Mrs. Naidu and other leaders at Delhi on Thursday morning and after a long discussion it was arranged that Messrs. Godfrey, Pather, Mirza and Bhayat should return to South Africa on the 17th instant by the steamer "Khandala" as originally arranged so as to give the Indian community there the benefit of their experience. Dr. Abdur Rahman and Mr Scrabji will remain a few days longer in order to stay at Delhi to give any information required to leaders there when the South African situation was discussed in the Legislative Assembly. Mrs. Naidu considered that the Deputation had accomplished much and had created a strong stream of public opinion here which would go long way towards making the Indian Government realise the depth of feeling over the matter.

Messrs. Pather and Godfrey before leaving for South Africa expressed their thanks to the Associated Press for the publicity they have given to the South African question without which, they say, they would have been considerably hampered.

They are leaving to-night for Bombay.—A.P.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

DOUBLE MURDER IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

A dastardly outrage was committed last night at about half past eight at a lonely spot on Kambe Road about seven miles from Rangoon resulting in the instantaneous death of an Anglo-Indian school mistress and of a European shop assistant in hospital from injuries received.

KILLED ON SPOT.

It transpires that Mr. D. C. Stewart, a European employee of Messrs. Rowe and Co., Ltd., went out in company with Miss Nicholas, school mistress of St. Mary's S. G. P. Girl School in West Rangoon for a drive in a taxi last night. Nearing the Lake View Hotel the party stopped the car for a while. Shortly after the driver got down from the car when a party of four Burmans came up and attacked the driver, a few feet away from the car and felled him to the ground. Mr. Stewart immediately rushed out to the driver's rescue and a scuffle ensued between Mr. Stewart and the four Burmans who freely used a 'dah', inflicting severe injuries on him. The Burmans then dragged Miss Nicholas out of the car and gave a severe cut on the back of her head and severed her right hand killing her on the spot. It is stated that the girl had on her at the time a diamond ring, a pair of gold bangles and a wrist watch, all of which were removed by the ruffians.

MR. STEWART SUCCUMBS.

After the party had decamped the driver drove back to his Company's office and reported the matter there. The Company, thereupon, despatched a message to the police who hurried to the spot and conveyed the two bodies in an ambulance car to the General Hospital where Mr. Stewart succumbed to the injuries at about seven this morning without regaining consciousness. The Police Commissioner and all heads of the Crime Department visited the spot immediately after receipt of the report. The taxi-driver who is a Burman is being treated at the hospital.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Burma accompanied by personal staff left for Port Blair on Sunday morning. He will return on the morning of the 19th instant.

Major Graham Pole arrived at Delhi, on Friday. He was to have accompanied Dr. Besant in her tour of Sind, but has been detained at Indore, apparently, for consultation in connection with the proposed enquiry. He is, however, expected at Hyderabad some time next week.

Colonel F. H. Anderson, Deputy Director of Remounts Army Headquarters, has been selected to succeed Major-General Sir W. B. James (Indian Army) as Director of the Remounts Army-Headquarters when the latter vacates on 26th March.

The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Commodore of the Yacht Club, Bombay, on Saturday.

The Raja of Baria and Kumar Shri Naharsinhji of Baria dined at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday.

A complaint was filed on Friday before the 2nd Additional Magistrate, Rangoon, by a Burmese lady Ma Mya, owner of a racing pony called Thinabala charging C. Sein, Editor, Mg Pu Glay, printer and publisher and U. Maung Gha, proprietor of 'New Light of Burma' a Burmese daily with defamation.

CATHCART EPISODE.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM

U. S. WOMEN'S PROTEST

LONDON, Feb. 13.

New York.—With Countess Cathcart (who was not allowed to land by immigration officials) still immured on Ellis Island, officials of the Labour and Immigration Department at Washington are faced with the necessity of deciding one of the most unusual cases that have ever arisen under the present immigration laws.

The affair is complicated by the fact that the Earl of Craven was admitted in America in November without any question, and is now living quietly with his wife here at his uncle's residence in New York. Lord Craven was annoyed when an army of pressmen invaded his apartments, and he declared he knew no more than anyone else about the case, and there was no reason why any relationship should be presumed to exist between him and the Countess except an impersonal one. All he wanted was to be allowed to live in peace and quiet with his wife.

Many protests have been voiced against the apparent unfairness of the immigration laws. For example, nine prominent New York women have telegraphed to Mr. Davis, Secretary to the Immigration Department, protesting against "discrimination" against women.

"FOOLISH."

The "Philadelphia Public Leader," in an editorial, declares that ruining against Countess Cathcart is foolish and a special Board of Enquiry is making the United States ridiculous. Newspapers are hitherto remarkably reticent but the comments made are all sarcastic.—Reuter.

"HER OWN WORST ENEMY"

LONDON, Feb. 14.

New York.—The case of Countess Cathcart has taken a new turn. Mr. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration, on Ellis Island has announced that he sent immigration inspectors to request the Earl of Craven to come to his office for further interrogation. They called at the address at which the Earl of Craven was said to be living but did not find him. Mr. Curran declared that he would press the case against the Earl of Craven regardless of the outcome of Countess Cathcart's appeal.

REFLECTION ON ENGLISH NOBILITY.

Countess Cathcart interviewed by pressmen on Ellis Island was cheerful and talkative. She said she was her own worst enemy and got herself there by telling the truth. "So it does rather put premium on lying." She asserted that adultary was not a crime in England and, if it were, all English nobility would be gaoled and if England had the same immigration laws as America she did not think many American women would get in.

She declared that she was wonderfully well-treated on Ellis Island and had received hundreds of cablegrams of sympathy from friends.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE OF WIRELESS OPERATORS.

NEGOTIATIONS END IN DEADLOCK.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Protracted negotiations between the representatives of the striking wireless operators and ship-owners had ended in a deadlock, with no immediate prospect of settlement, according to the Chairman of the Operators' Association, who said the employers simply repeated their terms and gave the Association seven days to accept them, threatening, in the event of refusal, to offer certain conditions to the men individually. Failure to agree was confined to the question of wages and reinstatement of the strikers. The employers insisted that the men should resume on the reduced rates, and would be reinstated only as the employers were able to offer service.

1,900 OPERATORS ON STRIKE.

The Chairman concluded by saying that 1,300 ships were now sailing without qualified wireless operators, over 1900 of whom were on strike.—Reuter's Special.

MEN'S STATEMENT.

READY TO SUBMIT DISPUTE TO INDUSTRIAL COURT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The wireless telegraphists Association in a statement says that the operators are prepared to submit the whole dispute to the Industrial Court but are not prepared to prejudice their case before the Court by accepting the totally unjustified reduction. They point out that the wireless operators accepted reductions in 1922 and 1924 in addition to any reduction accepted by other seafarers.—Reuter's Special.

LEVERHULME COLLECTION.

VIGOROUS BIDDING AT AUCTION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

New York.—Crowds of fashionable buyers and eminent dealers are daily crowding the auction sale of the famous Leverhulme collection which is proceeding here since 9th February. Most of the lots have been disposed of to Americans, but British buyers have executed commissions to bring back certain lots regardless of the cost.

Bidding throughout has been vigorous. The prices have exceeded the expectation and the sale has hitherto realised nearly half a million dollars. The collection is likely to yield double the original estimate of two million dollars.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL COMMISSION

HON. MR. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION

"ELDERS" TO DISCUSS ON THURSDAY

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. Sethna's resolution in the Council of State for the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission on the Reforms will be discussed on the 18th February.—A. P.

VOROVSKY'S MURDER.

SWISS FAILURE TO SETTLE DISPUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Russo-Swiss reconciliation on which depends the Soviet participation in the Disarmament Conference of the League is making little headway judging from the Moscow message which says that an official statement has been issued there which blames the Swiss attitude for the failure to settle the dispute through the medium of France and declares that Switzerland insisted on eliminating from the text of its declaration anything that might be interpreted as an unqualified expression of regret for the assassination of M. Vorovsky and refused to consent to any formula establishing agreement to compensate M Vorovsky's daughter.

The Soviet statement, however, gratefully acknowledges the efforts of the French Government.—Reuter.

FORCING THE ISSUE.

FRENCH PRESS CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Paris.—Newspapers congratulate M. Briand on forcing the issue at last night's debate and emphasise that thereby a new majority has appeared from which the Socialists will be excluded and the way has been opened for urgent solutions.

The "Figaro," however, expresses the opinion that Government's troubles are about to begin, and the main difficulty will be to persuade the Chamber to give a positive vote for fresh taxation clauses and then to secure a working majority.

"L'Ancnir" also thinks that while the vote has demonstrated that the Cartel is inoperable it has not strengthened the Government.

The "Matin" declares that as the three main clauses of the Cartel's financial scheme have been rejected the whole scheme may be regarded as washed out.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

A YEAR OF DEPRESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

"Depression in the shipping industry continued and deepened during the past year." This is the opening sentence of the report of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. The depression is attributed to the continued existence of more ships and fewer cargoes than before the war. Freights at a record low-level were below the pre-war prices. 19 cargo companies, with a paid-up capital of three million sterling, were wound up in 1925.

Referring to the recent seamen's strike due to a "senseless dispute between two Unions" the Report says that the malcontents gained nothing thereby, but it cost those who trusted them untold and unnecessary suffering as well as grave loss.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND GERMANY

CONFLICTING ANGLO-FRENCH VIEWPOINTS.

LONDON, Feb. 13

Conflicting Anglo-French viewpoints on the subject of the new permanent members of the League Council is becoming, what the "Daily Chronicle" calls, a very serious cloud that has hitherto appeared on the Locarno sky.

London papers urge Sir A. Chamberlain to oppose the admission of Spain, Poland and Brazil which, probably, is construed as a trick to cancel the advantage Germany is likely to secure from the membership of the Council.

CHALLENGE TO COMMONSENSE.

Paris.—The newspapers here, however, vigorously support the standpoint of the "Gaulois" and say Germany's appearance on the Council as an equal to the Allies challenges commonsense and international justice.

The Geneva correspondent of "Le Matin" argues that since Poland is one of the pillars of the Locarno Pact she is logically entitled to a seat alongside Germany.—Reuter's Special.

ADMIRALTY ECONOMIES.

TAXPAYER SAVED TWO MILLION STERLING.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mr. Bridgeman in a speech at Torquay announced that Admiralty economies would not only cover the whole cost of the new construction programme, but also save the taxpayer over two millions sterling, without depriving the navy of the power of carrying out its duties.—Reuter's Special.

FOREST SERVICE

TRAINING COURSE FOR PROBATIONERS

FINANCE COMMITTEE GRANTS RS. 215,400.

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Standing Finance Committee at its meeting on 11th February granted a sum of Rs. 215,400 towards the institution of a training course for probationers for the Indian Forest Service sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The training would be in the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. It was proposed to convert the building of the Forest Institute into a college. Fresh capital expenditure likely to be incurred on this conversion as well as on account of certain modifications and repairs in residential quarters of students was estimated at Rs. 149,000 under Civil Works, and Rs. 40,000 under forest for necessary furniture and equipment. The annual recurring cost of training probationers was estimated at Rs. 107,000.

COURSE OF TRAINING STUDENTS.

It was expected that classes including probationers from provinces, Indian States and other countries would consist of about 12 students per annum. The course would be a two year one and 24 students would, therefore, be in residence at a time. The present fees were Rs. 11,500 per annum per student for the ranger class, and Rs. 1,750 for the provincial forest service class.

The Secretary of State had accepted the proposal that it would not be justifiable to charge more than a fee of Rs. 2,400 per student per annum for the Indian Forest Service class, firstly, because it was hoped that making the course comparatively cheap the local Government would continue to send their candidates for training even if in the future the forest administration become a "Transferred" subject, and secondly, because excessive fees would prevent desirable private students from entering the forest college. This fee would include Rs. 300 on account of the rent of quarters, light, water, and other services so that the actual fee for raining would be Rs. 2,100. The total fees exclusive of the rent realisable from the 24 students would thus amount to Rs. 50,400 per annum against the recurring cost of Rs. 107,000.

THE DEFICIT.

There would thus be an annual loss of about Rs. 56,600. This deficit was likely to be a diminishing one when this tropical college of forestry established its name and the fact became widely known that at this institution instruction in forestry in its most advanced branches was being given. Demands for admission would, it was anticipated, come from outside countries. The only chance of making the proposed college self-supporting was therefore to establish its reputation and extend its activities beyond he training of officers for provincial governments in India. In addition there was the possibility that local Governments might take the opportunity of sending provincial forest service officers whom they intend to promote to the Indian forest service to undergo this course. In this way it was expected the deficit would tend to decrease.

It was also to be noted that of this deficit of Rs. 56,600 a sum of over Rs. 46,350 represents (1) part payments of research staff which would be employed in any case whether a training course was instituted or not and an equivalent share of their pensions, and (2) the pension of the new instructional staff so that the actual deficit in the annual accounts was not likely to exceed Rs. 16,250. The amount granted by the Committee includes Rs. 26,400 for a portion of the year 1926-27 under the recurring cost under forest. Nearly one and a half lakhs of rupees represents the capital cost. The Committee also agree to the creation of a temporary appointment of Publicity Officer with the necessary subordinate staff for publicity work of a commercial or quasi-commercial character in England. This work would be carried under the Indian Trade Commissioner.

DETAILS OF PUBLICITY WORK.

Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee had pointed out that it was desirable to undertake the following classes of publicity work in order to spread the knowledge of India and Indian resources (a) participation at times in selected exhibitions and show rooms (e.g. Empire shopping week). (b) meeting requests for films, lantern slides, posters, photographs for instructive lectures and, in some cases, supplying prepared lectures (c) taking advertisement space in the press on occasions when that is necessary (d) supplying the press articles descriptive of India and Indian trade.

The Government of India agreed with the views of the High Commissioner and it was hoped (said the Government representative before the Committee) that it would be possible to obtain an Indian for the post of Publicity Officer. It was further proposed that the appointment should be on a temporary basis. The salary of the officer would be £600 per annum. The Committee agreed to expenditure as an experimental measure for a year subject to report at the end of the period.—A. P.

A CONSERVATIVE WALK-OVER.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mr. J. J. Withers, Conservative, has been returned, unopposed, to the House of Commons for Cambridge University in succession to Rt. Hon. Rawlinson, deceased.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

The Soviet debt delegation has arrived in Paris. It will be headed by Ambassador Rakovsky.—Reuter's Special.

"INDIA CANNOT DIE"

FIGHT AND WIN SWARAJ.

NO CAUSE TO DESPAIR

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 13.

Replying to Municipal address eulogising her services to India in her struggle for freedom, in the cause of national education, social reform and the scout movement, Dr. Annie Besant said to serve India even in the smallest degree was an honour and privilege for her for which she hardly deserved any thanks. Her study of the ancient Indian history had made her familiar with the great achievements of India in the art of Government and in culture.

"Thousands of her people," Mrs. Besant said, "studied in the first Universities and the fruits of their meditation were those priceless books which were the admiration of every land. The Buddhist era followed, adding vast stores of learning. The Muslim centres of learning, especially in Northern India, also added the features of beauty and poetry to her great literature. This glorious past is the prophet of an yet greater future. In her great Empire, extending from Hindu Kush to Cape Comorin, India has experimented with every form of Government, and therefore, as a nation, India cannot die while she has so much to give to the modern world of her garnered experience of wisdom."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The art of local Government had been carried to high perfection in India in the past. It was a most well-considered system, beginning with village to Taluka, from Taluka to Zilla, from Zilla to province, and province to the building of a national home built on strong foundation. She hoped that when the Commonwealth of India Bill or any other better Bill became a law, India would fully preserve her ancient local institutions which formed the network of her self-Government, a democracy in which every citizen would be properly employed and thus bring about the stability of free institutions. The United States of America could nor have achieved their present position and wrested their freedom from powerful England had they not developed their municipalities and local institutions. "There is a mighty feature before Indians if they develop their local institution."

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Referring to the Boy Scout movement, Dr. Besant said the movement helped to build character and the basis of comradeship in mature life.

Concluding, she said:—

"There is a wave of depression, but do not despair. The outlook is yet cheerful. No man has a right to despair. It shows want of courage and faith in God and human nature If, in her great battle for freedom, there are some set-backs there is no cause to despair. Have courage to fight again, and verily that fight will win the great battle of freedom for Motherland."—A.P.

DR. BESANT'S BILL.

KING'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

HYDERABAD SIND, Feb. 13.

Dr. Annie Besant and Mr. B. Shiva Rao addressed a large gathering last evening on "The Commonwealth of India Bill", briefly explaining its main features and answering some of the criticism levelled against it.

Mrs. Besant emphasised that the Bill conferred greater powers on India than those enjoyed by Dominions inasmuch as the future constitutional questions in India would be decided by the Indian legislatures and not by Parliament and bills passed in the Indian legislatures would go to the King only for his assent. Even in England the King could withhold his sanction to a Bill passed by Parliament though this never happened because, as Earl Balfour once told her, in that case the King would have to set its Crown upon it, a very polite form of saying that it would cost the King his throne if he refused sanction to a Parliament's Bill.—A. P.

WINNING OF SWARAJ.

CALCUTTA DISCUSSES WAYS & MEANS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

A crowded public meeting was held this evening at Bhowanipore to discuss the way and means of obtaining Swaraj within the British Empire. A representative gathering attended, and Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter presided.

Mr. Mitter, explaining the objects of the meeting, said that there was a difference of opinion amongst a certain school of politicians with regard to the question as how to attain Swaraj. Some stood for Dominion Status, and others were of opinion that that was too mild a form and wanted complete independence. But gradually all parties had come to the view that their objective was Swaraj, and so there was complete agreement on that point.

He expressed the opinion that if there was such an agreement there was no reason why there should be a quarrel over methods. Parliament had laid down a method by which Swaraj could be attained in India, limiting the period of ten years as an experimental measure, and according to that method most of the provinces were working the Government of India Act, and through Ministers they were able to show what defects of the Act were. But, unfortunately, in Bengal, the ministry was not worked and so experiences could not be gained by people. He appealed to them to sink their differences and work in unison to attain their goal.

Mr. J. Chouchury said that some people asserted that Diarchy was dead, but the real fact was that autocracy was being enthroned. Some people suggested that Ministers could do no good work, but they should remember that it was one Minister and that was Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjee who had enacted the new Corporation Act.

Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutta emphasised that they should pursue all methods that were open to them, even constitutional deadlocks, and appealed to them to make a determination to achieve Swaraj by all means.

A few more speakers participated, and the meeting dissolved late in the night.—A. P.

NO TINKERING WITH REFORMS.

COL. CRAWFORD'S ADVICE TO EUROPEANS.

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

Col. Crawford, General Secretary of the European Association, addressing a gathering of friends and members of the Punjab Branch of the Association referring to the Statutory Royal Commission said it was most desirable that there should be no tinkering with the Reforms, except through a Commission itself and asked Europeans to do everything of the administration under the present reforms. The constitutional policy of the Association must not be a selfish one. It must stand for, and produce, conditions which would be beneficial to India as a whole.—A. P.

SIR A MUDDIMAN TO GO HOME

FOUR MONTHS' LEAVE FROM APRIL 1.

MR. JAMES CRERAR TO OFFICIATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

An announcement has been made that Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member, is proceeding to England on four months' leave from 1st April. In his absence Mr. James Crerar, the Home Secretary, will act as Home Member.

It is stated that there is no political object behind Sir Alexander Muddiman's visit to England which is entirely on private business. It is, however, understood that an opportunity will be taken by the Home Member to discuss the general political situation with the Secretary of State.

The successor of Mr. Crerar in the Home Department is not known. What will happen to Sir Alexander when he returns from leave is a matter of speculation.

POPULARISING INDIAN TEA.

GOVT. GRANT FOR PUBLICITY WORK

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The Tea Cess Committee appointed by the Government of India to take necessary measures to promote the sale, and increase the consumption of Indian tea in India and other countries—for which purpose a cess is levied in all parts of India—at its half yearly meeting of February 5th under the presidency of Mr. T. C. Crawford voted Rs. 450,000 for publicity work in India during the next year, £48,500 for such work in America and £10,000 in France.—A. P.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

AJMER JAIN NURSE IN PRECARIOUS STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Feb. 13.

A very serious motor accident took place on 8th February at about 2 p.m. near the eighteenth mile stone on the Ajmer-Beawar road. Four Jain Swetambar nuns were travelling on that road with a Brahmin companion. Colonel Macpherson, Political Resident, Jodhpur, and some time Acting Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, was on his way from Ajmer to Jodhpur in motor car No. II Jodhpur with the driver. The car, it is alleged, came from behind and entangling one of the nuns carried her away several steps. The injured lady is under the treatment of Miss Campbell, the lady doctor of the local Zenana Mission Hospital.

In this connection I interviewed the injured lady, her three female companions and several respectable Jain citizens. I also sought an interview with Miss Campbell, who did not consent to be interviewed.

My enquiries so far show that the nuns being pledged to bare foot walking kept to the sandy footpath on either side of the road to avoid pebbles, that the car was running at a very high speed, that no horn was sounded and Colonel Macpherson who was ready to pay the cartage drove the lady back to Ajmer in his car.

The lady's right thigh bone has been fractured, her right shin has sustained a large wound and she has received injuries all over the body. She is extremely weak, due to profuse loss of blood and severe pain. Her condition is still precarious. The police have, so far, failed to take vigorous steps.

Rash driving has become a menace in Ajmer-Merwara and motors are frequently observed to reach Jodhpur from Ajmer, distance of about 125 miles, in a couple of hours.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

CONGRESS COMMITTEE VINDICATED

MR BALUBHAI DESAI SELECTED

In view of the "confretemps" created by the appearance of two rival candidates simultaneously for election to the Legislative Council for the seat vacated by Mr. Joseph Baptista it was resolved by the Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held on Saturday evening Mr. B. G. Kher presiding, to run all elections to the legislatures in future in concert with the Swaraj Party, and in the present instance to support Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.

The meeting was an urgent one and was called for the purpose of considering a letter from Mr. Jamnadas Errunza and a telegram from Mrs. Naidu, about the Legislative Council Bye-election. Mr. Errunza asked for the support of the B. P. C. C. for his candidature, since he had been a "real, honest Congress worker" for some years past. Mrs. Naidu's telegram asked for full support to be given to Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and also practical help on behalf of the Congress Committee.

Mr. Desai had written a letter intimating that he was selected by the Swaraj Party as a candidate for election, but if the Congress Committee wanted to select its own candidate then to make him its candidate.

"AN IDLE DISCUSSION"

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the whole thing was an idle discussion, as the Swaraj Party had before this put forward the candidature of Dr. Deshmukh to the Council after the Cawnpore Congress, without consulting the Congress Committee. The Congress Committee could not say, therefore, that its previous permission was necessary and he thought the article in "The Chronicle" was written under a misconception.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he entirely agreed that there should be no personal bickering between them. He appealed to both the candidates to look to the interests of the country and not to their own. The position taken up by Mr. Errunza was not at all hostile, as he only wanted to vindicate the position of the Congress and in nominating a candidate the Swaraj Party did not mean that the Congress should be ignored. The reason for the selection by the Swaraj Party was that it did not want to lose any time in this matter and wished to put forward a name as soon as possible and their object now must be to see that their own candidate was successful in the election. He suggested they should have a "vie media" in this matter.

CONGRESS TO RUN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Kompani then moved that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was of opinion that in future in selecting candidates for election for Legislatures the Congress Committee should advertise in the papers and invite applications from all persons duly qualified to stand and the Congress Committee in consultation with the Swaraj Party should finally select the candidates. The House having established this principle, Mr. J. C. Errunza be requested to withdraw his candidature.

Mr. Sunder P. Kabadi seconded.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved an amendment that in view of the Cawnpore Resolution of the Congress it was resolved by the B. P. C. C. to run all future elections to the various Legislatures in consultation with the Swaraj Party, and in view of the applications already received supported Mr. B. T. Desai.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded.

The amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

CONGRESS PREDOMINANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The discussion which ensued at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day served a useful purpose in that the leading members of the Swarajya Party who attended the meeting got an opportunity to pay their respectful tribute to the predominance of the Congress in Swarajya Politics.

The nomination of Mr. B. T. Desai by the Swarajya Party having been made without first consulting the wishes of the Provincial Congress Committee, it was felt that an attempt had been made to lower the dignity of the congress. Mr. J. C. Errunza accordingly put himself forth as a candidate with a view to have the matter cleared up. His purpose was thoroughly achieved by the resolution passed at the meeting to the effect that the nomination of the candidates shall hereafter be made by the Congress Committee in consultation with the Swarajya Party.

The resolution having been passed, Mr. J.C. Errunza showed true sportsmanship in acceding to the request of the Vice-President and not pressing his application. I am glad to hear that Mr. Errunza will now withdraw his candidature.—Yours etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

China Baug, Febry. 14.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning in a silk shop in Burrabazar, Calcutta. After a hard struggle the fire brigade succeeded in subduing the flames, but not before damage to the extent of half a lakh of rupees was caused. The durwan of the shop was burnt.

The Lahore Municipality has decided to appoint Aga Mahomed Safdar, ex-President of the Punjab Congress Committee and a staunch Non-Co-operator as Taxation Officer on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 900.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Newspaper Company, Limited, was held on Saturday at 4 p.m. at the Company's registered office, Medows Street, Fort, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji presiding.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read by Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala, Mr. V. D. Govindji moved the adoption of the report for the year ending 31st December, 1924, which was seconded by Mr. V. A. Desai. The report stated:—

THE REPORT.

The nett result of the year's working in 1924 was a loss of Rs 60,270-15-11.

The Profit and Loss Account for the year 1924 gives the following figures:—

Cost of Production, Rs. 3,50,956; Cost of Distribution, Rs. 41,818; Expenses of Management, Rs. 87,270; Defamation Charges and Expenses, Rs. 75,095; General Charges, Rs. 27,117.

But for extraordinary items like the defamation suits and capital expenditure on machinery, the Company's working may be pronounced satisfactory.

The actual financial position of the Company on 31st December, 1924, may be summarised as follows:—Liabilities Rs. 2,59,359; Assets Rs. 1,03,867; Net Deficit Rs. 1,55,494.

Four of the Directors, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Umar Sobani and Osman Sobani, resigned their seats on the Board and Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, K. F. Nariman, Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, V. A. Desai, S. D. Bhedwar, N. H. Belgaumwala and S. P. Kapadia were invited to join the Board.

The Directors feel extremely grateful to Messrs. Kanga and Co. and specially to Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas for conducting the Dharwar Suits free of any cost whatever.

Two of the Directors, Messrs. V. D. Govindji and V. A. Desai, retire by rotation under Articles 105 and 106, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election under Article 109 of the Articles of Association.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS.

Mr. R. Venkatram, a shareholder, then put a series of questions to the Chairman, viz.:—(1) Which are the article or articles in respect of which the defamation proceedings were instituted? (2) By whom were the same written? (3) By whom were the same passed? (4) What is the amount of damages paid to each of the plaintiffs? (5) What is the amount of costs of each of the plaintiffs? and (6) What is the amount of the legal costs of defending the cases and what is the amount expended in respect of charges which might not have been included in any of the above items?

The Chairman, in replying to queries Nos. 1, 2 and 4, referred Mr. Venkatram to the judgment of the High Court. Regarding the third he regretted that he could not give any information. Referring to No. 5 he said for Mr. Painter Rs. 15,099-13-6, Mr. Marsten Rs. 9,277, and Mr. Shivlingappa Rs. 10,688-14-0, while for No. 6 he was asked to call at the office some other time to get the information required. The Chairman then asked if any other member had to say anything on the report.

Mr. R. Venkatram, in opposing the adoption of the report, read a lengthy statement in the course of which he said:—

I regret very much that I have to oppose the motion that has just been placed before the meeting for the adoption of the annual report for the year 1924. There is a great deal of complaint that however able the editorial conduct of the great Newspaper that we have been carrying on, the business side of it has suffered a very severe handicap, and the paper has never yet had the chance of growing to its full height. On the other hand during the past few years and especially during the year under report, the management had apparently become so loose and rotten that notwithstanding the laconic character of the reference in the report, one can see that the real element of success was entirely wanting in the affairs of the "Bombay Chronicle." One point which I wish to make clear and I speak from personal knowledge is the intolerable measure of interference of the Directors with the editorial conduct of the paper during the year under report and during the preceding years.

DEFAMATION SUITS.

The report refers to the heavy losses incurred in connection with the libel suit damages and expenses. I admit that the defamation charges are extraordinary items and you have not got to meet them every day, but the manner in which the Board has attempted to meet those extraordinary charges is open to question as to its soundness. I wish your Board had taken the then Editor's opinion that it would be better to get out of the scrape highly and as best as one could instead of risking a defence which was untenable. The Board decided to put in a defence and what a defence they put in. Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas was the Chairman of the Board of Directors and throughout the Dharwar Case—and I am sorry he is not present here today. Mr. Tricumdas is also an eminent lawyer as I am given to understand, but looking at the written statement to which he has put his signature and bearing in mind the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla in Chamber at the time of the application made for a Commission to Dharwar, nothing worse could have been done by a defendant to prejudice his own position. Nor do I think the conduct of the defence was efficient or carried on with zeal or vigour. As to the question of the libellous articles I do not wish to say anything, as my friend the late Editor is not here. But I can speak on the subject, because, so far as these matters are concerned, the responsibility has not been mine either remotely or otherwise. But I cannot withhold my praise for Mr. Pickthall who did his duty according to his conscientious dictates and when he realised even at a late hour that he had erred in his judgment he was ready with that courtesy and fairness which characterised him as a journalist, to do ample justice to the wronged even if it meant a derogation of his prestige.

Mr. Venkatram then asked another question as to when Pandit Motilal Nehru had resigned from the Board of Directors and he was told soon after the present Board took over the charge.

REPORT ADOPTED.

The Chairman then put the motion of the adoption of the report to the vote and was carried, Mr. Venkatram only dissenting.

On the motion of Mr. B. F. Bharucha seconded by Mr. S. N. Gamadia the appointment of Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, K. F. Nariman, Hussenbhoy A. Lalji, V. A. Desai, S. D. Bhedwar and S. P. Kapadia as Directors was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. R. Venkatram seconded by Mr. Vaidya Messrs. V. D. Govindji and V. A. Desai were re-elected as Directors.

Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Mr. B. F. Bharucha also proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala for the excellent work done by him at a very great sacrifice of time and energy, which was carried with acclamation.

THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH.

GLIMPSES OF RELIGION.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

From my sixth or seventh year up to my sixteenth I was at school, being taught all sorts of things, but not religion. I may say that I failed to get from the teachers what they could have given me without any effort on their part. And yet things here and there I kept on picking up from my surroundings. The term 'Religion' I am using in its broadest sense,—meaning there by self-realisation of knowledge of self.

Being born in the Vaishnava faith, I had often to go to the "Haveli", a Vaishnavite temple. But it never appealed to me. I did not like its glitter and pomp. Also I heard rumours of immorality being practised there, and lost all interest in it. Hence I could gain nothing from the "Haveli".

But what I failed to get there, I got from my nurse, an old servant of the family, whose affection for me I still recall. I have said before that there was in me a fear of ghosts and spirits. Rambha, for that was her name, suggested as a remedy for this fear the repetition of "Ramanama". I had more faith in her than in her remedy and so at a tender age I began repeating "Ramanama" to cure my fear of ghosts and spirits. This was of course short-lived, but the good seed sown in childhood was not sown in vain. I think it is due to the seed sown by that good woman Rambha that to-day "Ramanama" is an infallible remedy for me.

Just about this time, a cousin of mine who was a devotee of Ramayana arranged for both of us brothers to learn "Rama Raksha". We got it by heart, and made it a rule to recite it every morning after the bath. The practice was kept up so long as we were in Porbander. As soon as we reached Rajkot, it was forgotten. For I had not much faith in it. I recited it partly because of my regard for that cousin, and partly because of my pride in being able to recite "Rama Raksha" with correct pronunciation.

RAMAYANA.

What however left a deep impression on me was the reading of Ramayana before my father During part of his illness my father was in Porbander. There every evening he used to listen to Ramayana. The reader was a great devotee of Rama—Ladha Maharaj of Bileshwar. It was said of him that he cured himself of his leprosy not by any medicine but by applying to the affected parts 'bilwa' leaves which had been cast away after being offered to the image of Mahadev in Bileshwar temple, and by the regular repetition of Ramanama. His faith, it was said, had made him whole. This may or may not be true. We at any rate believed in the story. And it is a fact that when Ladha Maharaj began his reading of Ramayana, his body was entirely free from leprosy. He had a melodious voice. He would sing the Dohas (couplets) and Chopais (quatrains), and explain them, losing himself in the discourse and carrying his listeners along with him. I must have been thirteen at that time, but I quite remember being enraptured by his reading. That laid the foundation of my deep devotion to Ramayana. To-day I regard the Ramayana of Tulsidas as the greatest book in all devotional literature.

A few months after this we came to Rajkot. There was no Ramayana-reading there. Bhagavata however used to be read on every Ekadasi day. Sometimes attended the reading, but the reader was uninspiring. To-day I see that Bhagavata is a book which can evoke religious fervour. I have read it in Gujerati with intense interest. But when I heard portions of the original read by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya during my twenty one days' fast, I wished I had heard it in my childhood from such a devotee as he, so that I could have formed a liking for it at an early age. Impressions formed at that age strike roots deep down into one's nature and it is my eternal regret that I was not fortunate enough to hear more such good books read during that period.

TOLERATION

I however got in Rajkot an early grounding in toleration for all branches of Hinduism and sister religions. For my father and mother would visit the Haveli as also Shiva's and Rama's temples, and would take or send us youngsters there. Jain monks also would pay frequent visits to my father, and would even go out of their way to accept food from us—non-Jains. They would have talks with my father on subjects religious and mundane.

He had besides Musalman and Parsi friends, who would talk to him about their own faiths, and he would listen to them always with respect, and often with interest. Being his nurse, I often had a chance to be present at these talks. These many things combined to inculcate in me a toleration for all faiths.

DISLIKE FOR CHRISTIANITY.

Only Christianity was at the time an exception. I developed a sort of dislike for it. And for a reason. In those days Christian missionaries used to stand in a corner near the High School and hold forth, pouring abuse on Hindus and their gods. I could not stomach this. I must have stood there to hear them once only but that was enough to dissuade me from repeating the experiment. About the same time, I heard of a well-known Hindu having been converted to Christianity. It was the talk of the town that when he was baptized he had to eat beef and drink liquor, that he also had to change his clothes and that thenceforth he began to go about in European costume including a hat. These things got on my nerves. Surely, thought I, a religion that compelled one to eat beef, drink liquor, and change one's own clothes did not deserve the name. I also heard that the new convert had already begun abusing the religion of his ancestors, their customs and their country. All these things created in me a dislike for Christianity.

But the fact that I had learnt to be tolerant to other religions did not mean that I had any living faith in God. I happened to come across, about this time, Manusmriti which was amongst my father's collection. The story of the Creation and similar things in it did not impress me very much, and on the contrary made me incline somewhat towards atheism. There was a cousin of mine, still alive, for whose intellect I had great regard. To him I turned with my doubts. But he could not resolve them. He sent me away with this answer, 'When you grow up you will be able to solve these doubts yourself. These questions ought not to be raised at your age.' I was silenced, but was not comforted. Chapters about diet and the like in Manusmriti seemed to me to run contrary to daily practice. To my doubts as to this also, I got the same answer. With intellect more developed and with more reading I shall understand it better, I said to myself.

A WONDERFUL STANZA

Manusmriti at any rate did not then teach me Ahimsa. I have told the story of my meat-eating. Manusmriti seemed to support it. I also felt that it was quite moral to kill serpents, bugs and the like. I remember to have killed at that age bugs and such other insects, regarding it a duty.

But one thing took deep root in me—that morality is the basis of things, and that truth is the substance of all morality. Truth became the sole objective. It began to grow more and more in magnitude every day, and my definition of it also has been ever widening.

A didactic stanza likewise gripped my mind and heart. Its precept—return good for evil—became my guiding principle. It became such a passion with me that I began numerous experiments in it. Here is that (for me) wonderful stanza:

For a bowl of water give a goodly meal;
For a kindly greeting bow thou down with zeal;
For a simple penny pay thou back with gold;
If thy life be rescued, life do not withhold;
Thus the words and actions of the wise regard;
Every little service tenfold they reward,
But that truly noble know all men as one,
And return with gladness good for evil done.

(Translated from Navajivan by M. D. —"Young India'.

NAGPUR AGAINST R. C.

CONGRESSMAN SUCCEEDS DR. MUNJE

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

In the bye-election caused by Dr. Moonje's resignation in the C. P. Legislative Council Mr. Nilkanthrao Udhoji, a Congress-Swarajist candidate has been elected by a majority of 191 votes, the defeated candidate being Mr. Bhawani-Shankar Niyogi, Advocate, and the President of the Nagpur Municipality, who sought election on behalf of the Responsive Co-operators of Nagpur.—A.P.

CALCUTTA MILLS.

TO WORK ONE WEEK SHORT P. M.?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Messrs. Place Siddons and Gough in their weekly review of the Calcutta Share Market say there is a talk of an arrangement being arrived at between mills for working one week short per month during the months of April, May and June. They say this possibility has firmed up the market though no definite announcement has been made. The matter, however, is complicated by different positions in which mills find themselves with regard to the purchaser and sales but it is quite likely that some arrangement will be arrived at.—A.P.

AFTER 14 YEARS!

SWAMI PARMANANDA BACK IN INDIA.

An address of welcome was presented to Swami Parmananda by the members of the Western India Vivekananda Society, on Saturday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya. Mr. K. Nataraian presiding. The Swami has returned to India from America after an absence of 14 years.

The chairman said the Swamiji had devoted all the years that he was out of India to the service of his Motherland by his lectures, not only in America, but in Europe, and had done a great deal to spread the message of India.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar then read out the address to the Swami. The address said it was a great privilege to welcome him back after his incessant toil in the disseminations of the highest truths of universal religion,—the greatest gift of India.

SWAMIJI'S REPLY.

The Swamiji replying said he went to America some 20 years ago and had only a short visit to India in 1911. In India they had learnt the great truth of renunciation, and the power of self-expression gave them the power to destroy all sense of distance between nations, countries races, and religions. That was, he said, one of their greatest heritages. These years of his had been very rich with experience of all kinds which he liked to share with them, because the human experience that they gained enabled them to understand their own requirements as well as those of others and gave them a practical hypothesis for working out their own destiny and then of others. By the blessings of Sri Ramakrishna he was enabled to spread Sri Ramakrishna's message of brotherhood, universality, and tolerance.

PROPHET'S TOMB NOT INJURED.

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Khilafat Delegation, which went to the Hedjaz to enquire into the alleged desecration of the Prophet's Tomb and other mosques in Medina by Ibn Saud and his Wahabi forces, returned to Lahore to-day.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Maulana Zafar Ali stated that the holy places had sustained no injuries worth the name, and were quite intact. "One or two bullets hit the dome of the Prophet's Tomb and one of the pillars of the Prophet's mosque, and caused only a negligible injury, responsibility for which is not attached to any party. The same is true of Hamza's Tomb, the news about destruction of which was wrongly reported."

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The third session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress will be held on 19th and 20th instant at the Hardinge Library Hall, Queen's Gardens, opposite the Railway Station, Delhi, Lala Harkishanlal will preside and the proceedings will begin on the 19th at 2 p.m. and on Saturday 20th at 11.30 a.m. The Subjects Committee will be held on 18th at 4-30 p.m. Delegates can get tickets from the office of the Central Bank of India, Egerton Road, Chandni Chowk. Communications are to be addressed to the office of the Congress or to Mr J. K. Mehta, Savoy Hotel, Underhill Road, Delhi.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

The Madras Legislative Council met this morning and after interpellations took up for consideration a bill introduced by Hon. Mohd. Usman, Home Member, for the registration of nurses and midwives in the Madras Presidency. The Bill follows with slight modifications necessitated by local conditions, the Burma Act on the subject and it is intended to guard against the risk which the public run of attendance by nurses and midwives who have no qualification and to place under some disciplinary control qualified nurses and midwives. The bill was introduced, and after being passed it was referred to a Select Committee.

The House also passed into an Act the Madras Local Authorities Entertainment Tax Bill as reported on by the Select Committee and was discussing the Madras Village Officers Restoration Bill when it rose for the day.

The Council will meet again on Monday —A. P.

N. W. F. PROVINCE AND REFORMS.

DELHI, Feb. 13.

Good deal of party discussions are proceeding regarding Syed Murtuza's resolution for the extension of Reforms to the North-west Frontier Province, which comes up in the Assembly on Tuesday. A number of amendments have been tabled to this resolution. Important of them is by Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, who was a member of the Frontier Enquiry Committee. He wants the transfer of the judicial administration of the Frontier to the Punjab High Court, and the extension of the right of representation in the Central legislature by election to the extent of four and nomination of a member to the Assembly and the election of one member and nomination of another to the Council of State, two seats being reserved for Hindus and Sikhs in the Assembly.—A. P.

"A HUGE FRAUD"

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

DR. DADACHANJI'S DENUNCIATION.

The whole report of the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Committee was a huge fraud, said Dr. K. K. Dadachanji in his lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday night, Mr. M. K. Patel presiding. Its only object was to dissuade Indians from joining the Auxiliary Forces and to place educated Indians on a lower level than a European member of the Auxiliary Forces, he told his audience. Things were so managed as to keep Indians down and no respectable Indians should join such a force was his advice after mature consideration of the whole subject.

APPETITE OF MILITARY OCTOPUS.

Mr. Patel said the melancholy meanness with which the British Government were acting in the matter of Indianisation of the army was typical of the British policy in connection with all problems affecting the welfare of India. The military expenditure of about Rs. 70 crores was swallowed by the British military officers who were naturally opposed to Indianisation, and thus vested interests were up in arms against the scheme, as they formed a sort of trust more powerful than any in America. Nobody was able to check the appetite of the military octopus, and there could be some control only when Indians had Swaraj, but Swaraj was impossible if the country was not prepared for self-defence. It was the claim of Indians that as India belonged to them they should be its rulers, and the present "Trustees", if they intended to do their duty by the people honestly, should prepare the people for self-government by training them to defend themselves.

Regarding the fighting races in India, the speaker said it was absurd to say that a population of more than 300 millions could not muster sufficient force to defend their country, for Indian soldiers had showed their mettle in battles all over the world. He was sure India could raise an army even of 50 lakhs if it wanted, and he complained bitterly that more Indians were not given commissions in the army. Referring to Territorial and Auxiliary Forces he said India must be prepared, for self-defence within the next 20 years, as England could not always be relied upon to defend India, but for that purpose the Territorial Force Act of 1920 would have to be first revised. The conditions of service in the territorial force were humiliating, compared to those obtaining in the British Territorial Force, and he asked that these conditions should be made equal. He also asked the Legislative Assembly to take up this question more earnestly than it had hitherto done.

A HUGE FRAUD.

Dr. Dadachanji said the Committee was appointed by Government and cost the country about Rs. 17,000 and the whole thing was a huge fraud on the Indian people. The Committee sat for two years in Simla and its report was not at all going to give them a better army than they had, and, therefore, he called it a reactionary report. The terms of reference purposely omitted all that was contained in the Assembly's resolution together with Mr. Malaviya's amendment, and they were defective. While in the regular army the proportion of Indians to Europeans was 2½ : 1 here it was in the reverse ratio of 1 : 3, and so far only 12,000 men had been enlisted from out of 30 crores, while 34,000 Europeans were enlisted. The rates of pay were also very low and he thought it was most improper to put educated Indians on a lower level than Europeans. They wanted the most intelligent Indians as officers. Except the company commander in the Indian Auxiliary Force all the 23 officers would be mere jamadars and subedars, while in an English battalion all those officers would possess King's commissions. Not one of them should join the auxiliary army as long as Indians were treated like this. The whole object of the Committee was to make the army as unpopular as possible, for the position of a jamadar was nothing for he only commanded about a dozen men, and not 60 as was generally stated.

DEGRADING NOMENCLATURES.

He also strongly objected to the present Indian nomenclatures, for they were degrading to educated Indians, although in the Parsi Battalion some sort of concession was given in this matter. The only good point in the whole report was that all University students who wanted it could get military training. Military training should not be confined to the educated few, however, and it must be open to all. Every country had a huge second line army to fall back upon, while India had only 12,000 men in the Auxiliary Force. They were purposely keeping the number small, because Government did not want to train people in the use of arms. A country which had sent 15 lakhs of brave soldiers to the great war could only muster a force of 12,000 in six years as a second line defence. It was not the fault of Indians if they were not trained, but the fault of the Government, for was it not ridiculous to expect Indians to go to a distance of 400 miles to learn drill and nothing more, after leaving their daily vocations, while Europeans could learn all that they wanted in 350 centres all over India? It was all "tomfoolery", said Dr. Dadachanji.

The expenditure on Indian Territorials was only Rs. 34 lakhs, while on Europeans it was 70 lakhs. The whole object was to keep Indians inefficient and the report was disgraceful. They must have the same organisation as in England to train the people to the use of arms, and then only could they have a proper and efficient Territorial army, he concluded.

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

GUARDIAN'S APPLICATION FOR CUSTODY OF CHILD.

Before the Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Mudgaonker on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Advocate, appeared on behalf of one Mrs. R. D'Sa and applied for a revision of the order of the 6th Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. L. Thacker, who had dismissed her complaint against Anamma Francis, an ayah, on a charge of kidnapping a minor girl Sally Rosa aged 10 years.

The petitioner alleged that the girl was an illegitimate child and had been entrusted to her by a relative. She had brought her up from her very infancy as if she were her own child. In May last, the girl was missing, and she suspected that the respondent, who was an ayah living in the same building at Byculla, had kidnapped her. Ultimately, the petitioner discovered that the girl was working as a servant under one Mrs. Long residing at the "Parsi Statue." She thereupon, filed a complaint against the respondent which the Magistrate dismissed on the ground that no *prima facie* case of kidnapping had been made out against the respondent. No order was made as to the custody of the child.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, on behalf of the petitioner, stated that the Magistrate's inference that the girl was in the habit of running away was unfounded. Moreover material witnesses were not examined.

Mr. Patker, the Government Pleader, opposing the application, said that the object with which the petitioner was keeping the girl was neither laudable nor lawful, because she was treating her like a servant.

FATHER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Justice Marten asked whether if a father did not treat his son properly, that would be a reason for taking away the son and hand him over to somebody else.

The Government Pleader replied that in this case the detention by the petitioner was not for a lawful purpose, and it fell under the explanation to section 361.

His Lordship enquired if Mrs. Long was examined by the Magistrate, to which counsel replied in the negative.

Mrs. Long was then examined by the Court. She said that when the girl was brought to her, she bore marks of injury on her body, and she had to keep her in hospital for three months for treatment. She was treating the girl as her own child, and had been educating her and teaching her religion.

The girl who was next examined showed to the Court the marks of injury on her forehead, and said that she was unwilling to return to the petitioner.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, found that the Magistrate had not fully investigated the case. For instance, the accused's statement was not taken, nor was Mrs. Long who was an important witness examined. The allegations regarding ill-treatment by the petitioner ought also to have been enquired into. This case, observed their Lordships, could not be cut short in the way the Magistrate had done. Their Lordships, therefore, directed that the case be re-tried and that the Magistrate should record such further evidence as might be brought forward by the parties. As regards custody of the child, Their Lordships saw no reason to pass any interim order for a change of custody at this stage.

ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.

CHARGE AGAINST A RAO SAHEB.

Whether a criminal prosecution for a false complaint could be instituted against a person for giving information to a police officer regarding an individual which turns out to be untrue, was the point discussed before the Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr Justice Kovaji on the Appellate Side of the High Court. The question arose out of the revisional application filed by Rao Saheb P. B. Desai of Dharwar against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Dharwar dismissing his appeal against the District Magistrate who had directed the prosecution of the petitioner under Section 211 of the Penal Code (causing injury to a person by a false charge), or section 182 (giving false information to a public officer intending to cause him to use his lawful powers to the injury of any person)

Sir Thomas Strongman, instructed by Mr. A. G. Desai, appeared for the petitioner; while the Advocate General with the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

PETITIONER'S CASE.

The petitioner was the chairman of the Taluka Development Board, and a shareholder of the Mango Joint Cultivation Society in Dharwar District. In May 1925, finding a large number of the mango grafts cut and destroyed, the petitioner interviewed the Collector and District Magistrate Mr. Monteath, and told him that he suspected Sub-Inspector Samant and others. The petitioner also requested that an independent investigation by the C.I.D. should be made, and not by the local police This was not listened to, and the enquiry was undertaken by the District Superintendent of Police who reported that there was no truth in the allegations against the Sub-Inspector with the result that the complaint of the petitioner was dismissed by the District Magistrate. The latter then issued a notice against the petitioner to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for making a false charge against the Sub-Inspector. Not being satisfied with the petitioner's explanation, the District Magistrate lodged a complaint against the petitioner in the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court under the above Sections. The petitioner's appeal to the Session Judge of Dharwar having failed, he applied to the High Court in revision.

On behalf of the petitioner, Sir Thomas argued that the District Magistrate had wrongly understood that the petitioner had made a regular "complaint" against the Sub-Inspector, while in fact he had merely given oral information to the District Magistrate. The petitioner never made any charge or instituted any proceedings against the Sub-Inspector with intent to injure him, nor had he given any false information in order that the District Magistrate might use his lawful powers to the injury or annoyance of the Sub-Inspector, as contemplated by Section 182.

MAGISTRATE'S MISCONCEPTION

Their Lordships, in the course of their judgment, observed the District Magistrate would be well advised to see that when he made a complaint or application to judicial officer, he should confine himself only to matters that were relevant and admissible in evidence, and to exclude all other matters which might have come to his knowledge through the police or other source.

Coming to the facts of the case their Lordships felt the force of Sir Thomas' argument that the District Magistrate's complaint against the petitioner was founded on the misconceived view that he had made a definite charge against the Sub-Inspector. The District Magistrate had really not applied his mind to state the facts so as to bring the complaint under Section 182, and it was evident from the way in which he had treated the complaint that it was a case under section 211 and not Section 182. That being so their Lordships thought that the complaint ought to have been directed specifically to the particular section under which the petitioner could be legitimately charged. Their Lordships accordingly directed that the present complaint against the petitioner be withdrawn, and the order of the Sessions Judge be set aside.

SIMLA "COOLY" MURDER CASE.

MODEL TOY HOUSE IN COURT.

SIMLA, Feb. 13.

Three more important prosecution witness were examined yesterday when Mansel Playdell's case came up for further hearing before Lt.-Col. R. W. E. Knollys, Sessions Judge Ambala Division. First witness Saligram Choudhury of Chalet rickshaw stand, in course of his evidence deposed that when Jogeshwar had been brought to Chalet stand and made to lie in a bed, he (deceased) was occasionally crying "I am dying; Sahib has killed me."

Lala Mohan Lal, M.L.C., (Punjab) was another witness. In the course of his evidence he admitted that he was taking interest as a witness in the case and a citizen of Simla, and added that it was not more than a person in his prominent position would be expected to do and that the same was not due to any interest in business of "Chalet" stand, either personally or on behalf of his friends, and neither for any animus.

The last witness was Shub Karan, one of the eight "coolies" including deceased who had taken, Mr. and Mrs. Browne in two "Rickshaws" from Carlton Hotel to the accused's residence on the night of alleged assault. Witness mainly corroborated the statement made yesteday by Rakhia, first prosecution "cooly" witness.

A MODEL TOY HOUSE.

When the proceedings commenced to-day, Tega one of the eight "coolies" who took Mr. and Mrs. Browne from Carlton Hotel to accused's residence on the night in question was the first witness. In the course of His examination, in chief Tega corroborated in main the first prosecution "cooly" witness' statement.

Shortly after Mr. Camell, defending counsel, had proceeded to cross-examine witness, a model toy house was set up on the table of the learned judge and a plan drawn up of accused's residence. A small toy represented the deceased "cooly," Gogeshar, and was made to lie below, steps in the outer porch. This was done at the request of defence who maintained that some of the "coolies" were not present at all. Witness and other three "coolies" namely, Rekhsia, Shub Karan and Khazana were then asked one after another to show approximately the position of six "Rickshwas" parked outside the building. Each "cooly's" observations were sketched on a separate plan by Mr. Rozalla, Civil Engineer, one of the assessors and transferred to record.

Further cross-examined by Counsel, Tega admitted he had stated in his evidence before th police that he could not identify the Sahib who kicked Jogeshar, but when he went to the identification parade he picked up the accused.

Mr. Camell then resumed cross-examination of Shub Karan who was examined yesterday. Asked to describe the constitution of the deceased, witness stated Jogeshar was of the ordinary build like other "Rickshaw" coolies.

Counsel:—Was he like you?

Witness:—He was not like me so far as the features were concerned. (Laughter.)

Shub Karan, replying to another question, said there were police and many "coolies" when the pointed out the accused next morning in a "Rickshaw" but differed from his above statement shortly afterwards and stated there were only five police officers excluding constables and himself.

"KICKED LIKE A FOOTBALL."

The next witness, Kesru, took a considerably short time than other witnesses. Examined by Mr. Sseem, Advocate, for the Crown, witness deposed to his being one of those three "coolies" including Jogeshar who stayed at Mr. Yates' place after their passengers had got down from "Rickshaws." He had no definite idea, but it was about 10 p.m. that Jogeshar had his food there.

Cross-examined by counsel for the accused, Kesru stated Jogeshar was kicked like a football till he (deceased) fell beside the drain. Witness did not know why accused kicked him.

At the conclusion of Kesru's examination the court made a note that this witness was not quick and intelligent and adjourned till Monday.—A. P. I. Special.

THE DAILY HORROR.

MURDEROUS EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS.

The following is an interesting translation of an article from 'L'Intransigeant' (O. D.):—

A PARIS LABORATORY.

By MAURICE MONTABRE.

(Courtesy L'Intransigeant.)

Vivisection is the great question of the day; so be it!

I have been to visit the laboratory of Prof. Richet at the Faculty of Medicine. Following a long distance under an arcade, there was a dark passage to traverse; then a wide door and another passage to a large room; there it was at last It is well isolated, this citadel of vivisection. No danger that the howling of the dogs, which is heard here, will be noticed by people passing in the street.

There were large oblong tables; no chairs; one does not come here to sit down. My first impression was this: a strange moaning which at first I could not place; a prolonged cry—human? animal? A cry of intense distress, of anguish. Sometimes, the tones seemed to mount in a sorry scale until they vibrated in a tremolo that might have sounded comical in any other situation.

I then perceived a dark, rigid form on one of the tables; it was a dog; it was fastened down by each paw and at the head; the abdomen was opened.

Beside the table stood two men tranquilly conversing. The first one looked as though he might have been a capable clerk, perhaps; the second had a heavy shock of rebellious hair which fell over his forehead; at a sally of his colleague he burst out laughing. Both were dressed in long white blouses.

At the end of the room a stairway led to the second-story, to the private study of Prof. Richet; he does no operating himself, now.

* * *

The dog moaned no longer! Fainted? Dead? I do not know; his body was carried away.

The two men came back holding a large dog in their arms; they placed it on a table and it wagged its tail politely, looking fixedly at the two men.

They fastened him down on one side; he submitted meekly, continuing to wag his tail; for his honest soul could not suspect that the men in whom he felt confidence, would do him harm.

But now the steel instruments came into play; with scissors they cut off the thick hair around the dog's breast at the neck, then over the kidneys until the skin was bared; the bistouri was then plunged in.

This was, indeed, not the first time that I had been in a vivisection laboratory; but all the same my heart thumped violently and my face was wet with clammy perspiration; I had to turn away.

When I looked again, one of the men was tying up the oesphagus of the dog with a knitted string; then he replaced the tube in the throat, which he sewed together again.

"The other had made a bloody hole in the back of the animal through which he was trying to bring out a kidney; the hole was not large enough, so the vivisector put the index finger of each hand in the cavity and tore the flesh with all his strength until the kidney was finally exposed."

The dog made great efforts to move and break away; in vain it groaned and moaned.

I do not know what followed; I had to leave.

And how many other abuses are going on?

Can you bear one of your pets suffering all this?

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS' VIEWS INVITED.

We understand that the Government have, in a Note, addressed to the Provincial Governments, have invited their views on proposals for the encouragement of Indian Art said to be modelled more or less on the Prize of Delhi Scheme.

ART IN INDIA.

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, Hon. Secretary of the Prize of Delhi Scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art having discussed the Scheme with several prominent individuals at Lucknow and Delhi has been able to obtain their sympathy and support for the proposals. Mr. Vakil delivered here a lecture at the Ramjas College on Wednesday on "Indian Art—Its Past, Present and Future."

Mr. Vakil during the course of his lecture observed that the present misconceptions about art were the result at once of the mistaken attitude in the past, towards art and what was more strange towards life. Art in India was at one time truly popular, a necessity of life. It was separated neither from life nor from daily surroundings. But the present educational concept and practice left little scope for art.

Neglect of art, continued Mr. Vakil, led them naturally to the neglect of surroundings, to the neglect of civic conscience and pride. The result was revealed to any who carefully studied the manner in which the ancient monuments and art treasures were generally regarded. The bulk of the population naturally entitled to benefit by the treasures passed in and out and crowd the monument without help and without enlightenment. They could easily start amongst themselves a civic group that could estimate and place the monuments for popular instruction. They could by the same means prevent the export of art treasures. The Prize of Delhi Scheme was a plea for systematic and practical encouragement of Indian arts and hand-crafts. It should as it had obtained the attention and sympathy of all those earnestly pledged for the future of Indian Art.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(IN POUNDS STERLING.)

Sterling purchases in India, Remittances during the month of January 1926, 5,950,000 Total remittances from 1st April 1925 to 31st January 1926, 43,516,500.

Total Remittances during the month of January 1926, 5,950,000. Total remittances from 1st April 1925 to 31st January 1926 43,516,500.

(a) Of this amount, £9 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

A serious accident on Friday night took place at Sheoraphuli Station of the E. I. Railway, 15 miles from Howrah at eleven. A pilot Engine from Tarakeswar collided with the saloon of Mr. Patridge, E. I. Railway Commercial Superintendent, injuring him seriously.

POONA DISTRICT.

PROTEST AGAINST SHIFTING OF HEAD-QUARTERS.

POONA, Feb. 14.

The proposal to move the Poona District headquarters from Poona to Secunderabad which has been causing a good deal of apprehension in business circles locally, evoked a strong public protest this evening, when a large and representative meeting of citizens dwelling in the contonments, City and suburbs met at the Albert Edward Institute to record their emphatic disapproval of the intended move. The gathering comprised all sections of communities in Poona. Sir Malhadeo Chaubal presided. Mr. B. S. Kamat was the chief spokesman and dwelt at length in a well-argued speech on the reasons against the proposed transfer.

A resolution was passed stating, among other things, that "the contemplated removal of the Poona District headquarters from Poona, the capital of the old Peshwa Government and the capital of the Deccan since the foundation of the British Government, to Secunderabad will be disastrous in its results inasmuch as it will seriously affect the prosperity and historical traditions of this great city".—A. P.

INDIA'S SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

RANGOON, Feb. 13.

An interesting lawyers' debate was held in Rangoon University last night. Several Burman and non-Burman lawyers took part. Sir Robert Giles, President, Burma Legislative Council, prtsided. The motion before the House was that: "this House would welcome the establishment of a supreme Court of Justice in India as a Court of final appeal for Indian cases."

The motion adopted by a large majority. —R. P. I.

WANTED MORE BURMESE BATTALIONS

RANGOON, Feb. 13.

The National Party has decided to move the following resolution at the forthcoming session of the Burma Legislative Council.

That this Council recommends to Government to urge the Government of India to form more Burmese Battalions with view to train Burmans for Military Service.—F. P. I.

SACCHARINE MERCHANTS' APPEAL.

The Secretary of the Saccharine Merchants Association has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Council of State, and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A:—

"Saccharine Merchants' Association strongly urge the Government to withdraw Section 5 of the proposed Bill amending the Tariff Act because the reduction to Rs. 5 from Rs. 20 means heavy losses to honest holders of stock and is an humiliating confession on the part of Government that they could not control the smuggling of Saccharine. The Association urge the retention of the present duty and stamping of all present stocks and all future imports or alternatively control of all trade through Excise department thus ensuring many lacs of revenue to Government."

BOMBAY POSTMEN'S UNION.

At an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union held at Hirabag on the 10th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. S. G. Warty delegates were elected to the All-India Postmen's Conference to be held at Lahore on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Two office-bearers Mr. V. G. Dalvi, the Vice-President and Mr. S. G. Warty, the Secretary were also deputed to attend the Conference.

The question regarding the improvements of prospects of postmen and menials was discussed. As the grants reported to be passed by the Standing Finance Committee at Delhi for the amelioration of the postmen's lot were found disappointing, the meeting considered it necessary to send its representatives to Delhi to confer with members of the Assembly and try for larger grants especially in respect of pay and allowances. Mr. Warty and Mr. Tendulkar were elected for the purpose. It was resolved to invite the All-India Conference next year to Bombay.

LANDLORDS' OPPOSITION TO RIOT TAX

The following are the extracts from the letter of the Secretaries of the Landlords' Association have been addressed to the Secretary to Government, Home Department in connection with the Riot Tax:—

It may be urged that the falls, to all intents and purposes, on the general population as the landlord recovers it from the tenants. Theoretically this may be correct. But general experience warrants no such inference. Tenants are birds of passage. The tenants who might have been residing in a locality where the riot took place might nowhere be found when the tax becomes due. Again, when tenants flatly refuse to pay their share of the levy a landlord cannot go to court to recover a few rupees. The plea of administrative convenience, therefore, on which the whole idea of making the landlord responsible for collecting the tax has been based, falls to the ground. If anything, the system has proved absurdly cumbrous in working and the cost and delay caused in recovering the fines and in paying the compensation to the sufferers have become notorious. Thus, it is submitted that, while the levy victimises the landlords and innocent tenants it fails to give any prompt relief to sufferers.

WHO IS REALLY RESPONSIVE?

The real responsibility in the case of rioting with resultant damage to property lies with the powers of Law and Order. If they by incapacity or negligence fail in their primary duty to afford protection to life and property, it is they and not the great mass of citizens of a particular locality who should suffer.

The true course, would seem that the loss should be shared by the whole community and should be met from the general budget. In this case, the amount levied would be imperceptible, no hardship would be felt, sufferers would get prompt relief and the compensation would be a gift of sympathy and not the blood money wrung out of a mass of innocent landlords who are loyal and law-abiding.

DELHI HORSE SHOW.

DELHI, Febry. 14.

Delhi is rapidly filling up for the great event of the season, the Horse Show. The entries this year are believed to constitute a record.

The preparation of the Show ground is proceeding apace.

The breeders' camps are situated close to the Show ground and it is understood that visitors to them will be welcomed on "off" days. This will enable keen horse lovers to make a more leisurely and careful inspection of the fine specimens of India's horse stock. The breeders are proud to show their favourites but can very rarely be induced to part with them at any price.

The secret of the route of the Long Distance Ride has been most carefully kept. The entries for this new event are very satisfactory and foreshadow a keen competition. The week will be a very important one for the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India as the first meeting of the Council will be held at 6 p.m. on the 19th instant at Maiden's Hotel when several momentous points in connection with the future operations of the Society will be considered. The following have recently joined the Society as Vice Patrons:—The Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Nawab of Junagadh and the Thakur Saheb of Morvi.

The Welsh Mountain pony stallions arrived from England on the 8th instant in fair condition, and it is hoped that they will be exhibited at the Show.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 14.

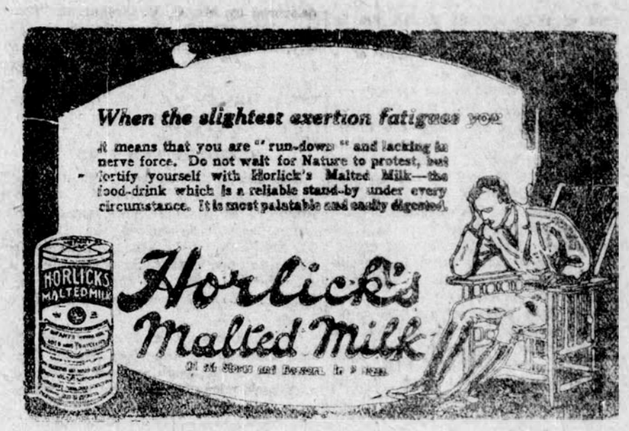
The western disturbance caused local rain in north Punjab, Kashmere, and the North West Frontier Province with a few falls in Kumaon Hills. A few falls have also occurred in Central India, East and North-West of Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are: Rawalpindi half an inch, Srinagar three quarters, Sonamarg two, Peshawar one, and Drosh a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in North West Frontier Province and north Punjab and increase in north-west United Provinces.—A. P.

The Burma Government has sanctioned for one year from 1st March, 1926, provision of Schools and Libraries in Central Jails at Rangoon, Mandalay, Bassein, Myingyan and Thanytinyo and the employment of qualified teachers for those Schools.

The annual Police Dinner was held on Friday night at the Masonic Hall, Lahore, and was largely attended by police officers from all parts of the Province. The Governor and his staff and Sir John Maynard were guests.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ACHES AND PAINS

POONA LETTER.

RAMDAS ANNIVERSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Feb. 12.

Last week was an unusually busy one on account of the many public activities that took place during the period. The newly started Ramdas Akhada (gymnasium) and the Veer Smruti Mandal held, for nearly a week, sporting competitions in native games. The Ramdas Anniversary, too came in the week, as also the anniversary of the capture of Sinhgarh and the fall of Tanaji Malsure on the battle-field on that very day. Two lectures were delivered: one on the grounds of Ramdas Akhada and the other in the Shivaji Mandir. The first was delivered by Mr. G. V. Ketkar on "Ramdas and Gymnasium". He dwelt on the necessity, at the present day, of starting gymnasiums and fostering the love of sports in the youth of the country. He gave quotations from the works of Ramdas to prove that these things were needed for the all-sided uplift of India.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

The second lecture was delivered by Mr L B Bhopatkar, who pointed out, that the teachings of Ramdas were meant for co-ordinating politics and religion He gave a few verses from the Saint's recently found works to prove that Ramdas valued such co-ordination, and said that in Ramdas as in Lok. Tilak, Maharashtra found its real voice.

The anniversary of the death of Tanaji was observed by the Veer Smruti Mandal by going to Sinhgarh and resolving to erect a suitable memorial over the spot where the hero fell.

HONOURING A SHASTRI.

The local Sarvajanik Sabha held a small but impressive function in honour of Mr. Sadashiva Shastri Bhide, who returned to Poona after completing his tour for the propagation of the doctrines of the Bhagwat Gita. The ceremony was, as it were, an intellectual banquet; for the speeches delivered by Mr. Chitrav Shastri, Prof. Pathak of the Deccan College, Mr. J. S. Karandikar and Mr. Bhide Shastri himself, were full of erudition and discussions on the Bhagwat Gita. Messrs. Pathak and Chitrao Shastri eulogised Mr. Bhide by showing how he had thoroughly fulfilled the conditions laid down by the ancient sages for a true pandit. Mr. Bhide also made a suitable reply. At the end, the President gave Mr. Bhide a silk shawl as a gift for the splendid work done by him.

DR. BESANT IN POONA.

Dr. Besant, on her way to Karachi, halted at Poona to have a talk with the Responsive Co-operators of the city. Dr. Besant, delivered a lecture in the Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College on Saturday morning, and then, for about an hour and a half, she held a private talk with Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. D. V. Gokhale and other Responsive Co-operators in the city. Mrs. Besant was substantially agreeable to the draft manifesto prepared by Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Aney and Munje, to be considered finally at Akola. It was thought advisible to associate Mrs. Besant with the Responsive Co-operators. She also expressed her approval of the policy of rejection of Budgets when the occasion came; but nothing definite was decided, and things will take shape after the Akola Conference, where Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also is going to be present. There is no doubt, however, that a new party with Mrs. Besant and the Responsive Co-operators in other provinces, such as Bengal and the U. P. will be organized immediately after the Akola Conference where Maharashtra opinion in the first instance is to be consolidated, and unity in Maharashtra, as far as possible, to be achieved.

A new club has been started under the name of Brambanetar Club. It was opened by the Hon. Mr. Jadhav. The aim of the institution is to unify Non-Brahmins and to bring about a combination of the Non-Brahmins and the Mahomedans.

GANGS OF CRIMINALS ROUNDED UP

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

A special police staff, under Sheikh Abdul Aziz, Superintendent of Police, recently succeeded, in rounding up two dangerous gangs of criminals who have been committing dacoities and murders in the central districts of the Punjab for a long time. Of the two notorious ring-leaders of these gangs, Shahabu is dead and Kamnu has been arrested and 40 others have also been apprehended.—A. P.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

POLITICAL HAMLETS.

The "Bengalee":—They (Responsive Co-operators) do not seem to know their minds well enough and are not, therefore, in a position to act according to a concerted policy. There is little in the programme of Dr. Paranjpye, the Liberal leader, which differs from that of the Responsive Co-operators in their earlier pronouncements yet they have supported the Swarajist candidate, Dr. Deshmukh with an aggressiveness, which might almost make one suspect the bonafides behind the political game they have been playing. If there is so much love of the Swarajist; why leave the party at all? Why hunt with the hound and run with the hare?" The truth is that these leaders of Responsive Co-operation, by their present conduct, show themselves to be political Hamlets, unable to decide the one way or the other.

LAW OF SEDITION.

"Forward":—The present terminology of the section dealing with sedition seeks, consciously or unconsciously, to put a premium on hypocrisy and sycophancy. Freedom of speech and writing is anathema to the bureaucracy. It tolerates it only so long as it does not clash with its own interests. It wants to manufacture affection by penalising "disaffection" or "want of affection" for the Government. The ill-treatment that is meted out to Indians in South Africa may rouuse deep indignation in the minds of the people and induce them to prefer severance from an empire in which they are treated as helots. But any talk of seceding from the empire is interpreted by the bureaucracy as coming perilously near sedition. Section 124A and Section 153A, as well as the Contempt of Court Bill can only be interpreted as an attempt on the part of the bureaucracy to prevent the echo of justifiable disaffection and discontent in Indian hearts from being heard by civilized nations of the world.

"WAIT AND SEE" POLICY.

The "Hindustan Times":—The Viceroy has thought it fit to preach patience and more patience to a people exasperated beyond description by the "wait-and-see" policy of the Government of India. The public has waited and seen the Colour Bar Bill pass. It has waited and seen the law validating the illegal Ordinance 7 of 1923 being rushed successfully through one of the legislative chambers of South Africa. It has waited and seen the Anti-Asiatic Bill pass the first stage in the Assembly and await the second stage on the 22nd of this month. Yet all that Lord Reading could tell us about the future was that we should continue to trust in his efforts. The public of India is denied the opportunity of doing anything else.

"TRUSTEES OF MASSES."

The "Leader":—Opponents of democratic progress in India have been arguing that the extension of the franchise and the concession of further popular rights would result in the establishment of Brahmin ascendancy and the sacrifice of the interests of the backward and depressed classes. But not only in Southern India but in every other province where the Brahmins held a privileged position during the purely bureaucratic regime they are finding that their influence is waning. Not only the Brahmins but also other classes who had acquired vested interest are feeling the effect of the democratic forces set free by the reforms. A new consciousness of strength has dawned upon these who were overpowered by a sense of helplessness. A further extension of the franchise will be a powerful factor in bringing about the uplift of the depressed classes. The 'trustees of the masses' would be best discharging their trust by enabling the latter by means of the vote to protect their interests.

INDEPENDENT'S DEFECTION!

The "Hindu":—The failure of the Assembly adequately to reflect public opinion was strikingly seen in the result on the Home Member's motion that the Contempt of Courts Bill be read a third time, thanks to the defection of the Independents under Mr. Jinnah's lead who apparently ignored the universal protest in the country against the Bill. The desire of the Independents to justify their name is understandable, but it is to be hoped that, in future at least, in selecting issues for demonstrating their independence of the Swarajists, they will show greater discrimination so that the country may not suffer by their indiscretion and lack of foresight.

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS.

"New India":—It is noteworthy that the Government has opposed everyone of the resolutions and amendments moved during the last three days on this question. Even the very modest recommendation of Mr. Krishnan Nair, that 30 years should be accepted as the period of time within which the goal of Prohibition should be reached, has not been acceptable to it. It has evidently decided to stand by the Report of the Excise Advisory Committee appointed by it, which does not demand of it any departure from the policy which it finds convenient and expedient to pursue. As Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi pointed out, its attitude does not reflect the wishes of even the party that supports it, which at one of its recent Conferences, passed a resolution urging that within ten years from now total Prohibition should be brought into force.

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The "Swarajya":—The way to unity is for all parties to rally round the Congress and fortify it against the attacks of the bureaucracy. The Cawnpore Congress has issued a mandate which has taken into consideration every aspect of the present situation and has provided for every possible contingency. What is there to prevent a Coalition under the banner of the Congress? At the present crisis there is room for only two parties in the country those who are with the Congress and those who are with the bureaucracy. Those who are working against or standing aloof, from the Congress at the present juncture, are really though probably unconsciously, helping the Government against the true interests of their own country.

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FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OVERCHARGING IN B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Mr. R. T. Mazmudar (Navsari) says that, while travelling recently from Anand to Navsari, a distance of 121 miles, he was given at the Anand station an Inter-class coupon ticket and was charged Rs. 4 12 as., that the same fare was shown in the "authorised" fare list, and that only after he and the booking clerk actually calculated the fare at the authorised rate of 6 pies per mile (Rs. 3-12.6), did the booking clerk acknowledge the error and pay back the excess fare.

RAILWAY RESTAURANTS.

Mr. Chhotubhai B. Desai (Rutlam) says that the contract for catering in certain trains and at several stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is given to one who is not a professional caterer and who therefore enters into sub-contracts with professional caterers, pocketing the middle-man's profit at the cost of the passengers. The correspondent objects to this system as tending to the adulteration of food-stuffs and other evils and requests the railway authorities to change the system.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

"A Head Master" (Nawabshah) bitterly complains that the teachers in the A. V. Local Board schools in the districts of Nawabshah, Tharushah and Mithi in Sind are paid miserably low salaries, many of them not having received any promotion for the last eight years, and that, though the Boards revised the scale of salaries three years ago, the new scale has not yet been brought into force.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

"A Student" (Nagpur) regrets that, while the Arts students who failed at the Nagpur University examinations in 1925 are given the option of offering the new or the old courses in 1926, the Science students are not given a similar option, but are forced to offer only the new and suddenly altered courses.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING.

Mr. K. Bhavani Rau (Bombay) says that, in the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank of Bombay, some methods have been recently followed which are inconsistent with the principles of Co-operation. As an instance he cites the practice of granting big loans for the impossible period of one year, the borrower being forced at the end of the year to apply for a fresh loan to pay off the first one by "book-adjustment." He objects also to the Bank's practice of demanding from the borrower the deposit of securities in addition to personal sureties.

KALYAN MELA REFRESHMENT CONTRACT.

Mr. L. Rahiman writes to complain that on the occasion of the large mela held at Kalyan every year on the occasion of the Urs of the great Saint Haji Malang Baba, the railway refreshment contract was given to an Irani. He asks to know the reason of this violation of the good old rule. Most of the orthodox Mahomedans did not resort to this restaurant and were thus put to much inconvenience and hardship.

PANDHARPUR BABY WEEK.

NEED FOR PROPAGANDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

PANDHARPUR, Feb. 9.

Sholapur and Pandharpur two important towns of the Sholapur District have regularly promoted the Baby Week during these three years and Barsi, another important town of the District may follow suit. This year's lead was taken by Pandharpur which is holding its celebration and exhibition during this week.

A largely attended public meeting in the local theatre witnessed the opening ceremony of the week in Pandharpur when Mr. G. K. Devadhar the Honorary Secretary of the Provincial Baby Week Committee Bombay Presidency, presided. Major Gharpure advised the people to take practical steps in the celebration and suggested the employment of a trained Health Visitor.

NEED FOR PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Devadhar, the President, emphasized the need for propaganda in this direction and the training of nurses and Health Visitors for which ample facilities should be given to women who are qualified by means of their education and enthusiasm to learn such work. He then declared the exhibition open, the special feature of which was the travelling exhibition designed by the Lady Chelmsford League, Delhi. Special day is reserved for ladies and a programme of lectures by women is also arranged.

One of the interesting feature of the growing movement is the increasing interest which local bodies like the Municipalities and Local Boards in this District are taking in the work, and are helping the movement by making money-grants and lending the services of their Officials.

The celebration at Sholapur commences from the 18th instant and will go on for three days and most of the material of the Provincial Committee will be sent over there.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPIATON.

BANGALORE, Feb. 12.

At the instance of Messrs. Parry and Company, Madras, Cantonment Police have arrested Mr. E. C. Moore, salaried agent of the firm, on charges of misappropriation and falsification of accounts under various heads, the amount involved being Rs. 40,000. The accused was produced before a Magistrate to-day who released him on bail till 22nd instant.—A. P.

Owing to rapid depletion of all feeder tanks necessitated by the total failure of the monsoon water scarcity has become a grave problem for Bangalore. An emergent meeting of experts decided on Saturday to bring water from a distance through big mains to be laid forthwith, which are estimated to continue the present short supplies till the end of April.

FAILURE OF LEADERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The fate of the political movement in India has always been the creation of new parties with diversity of views and convictions as well as different courses of action for the same goal, but no party can claim to have exercised that amount of patience that is required to exhaust their own line of action to a successful end. They obviously fail through their own fault and attribute the cause to the people. The nation's precious time, energy and money are wasted for nothing but to settle the internal dissensions of our leaders, who are practically doing nothing for either the political, social or economic advancement of the country. When the political agitation was manned by Moderates, there was no action required on the part of either the people or the leaders, because the so-called agitation involved no other work except that of passing pious resolutions, recording vehement protests, and indulging in platform oratory. The non-co-operation movement was hailed with joy by the people, but a faction was created among the leaders on the plea of independent views and convictions, because it required a certain amount of sacrifice and not bluff, which was a cold comfort to our easy-going politicians. Twenty-five to thirty thousand young men gave up their desire for comforts, conveniences and even existence, and went to jail freely submitting to, and ungrudgingly suffering, the inhuman treatment of a civilised Christian Government, but through the action of a few ill-advised young men at Chauri Chaura who constitute not even a drop in the ocean of Indian population, the movement was suspended on the ground that the country was not ready for Civil Disobedience. Can the whole people of India be held responsible for that? Satyagraha campaign at Nagpur and Vaikom, and the Akali struggle in Punjab are striking instances when the people have unhesitatingly responded to the call of our leaders.

The sufferings of jail life prompted some of the leaders to enjoy Council chairs for some time and a new programme was placed before the country. The people meekly submitted to the wishes of the leaders and contributed their mite according to the then existing circumstances and before that programme is worked to a successful end, the country is again to be goaded with another programme called "Responsive Co-operation", a vague term incapable of being convincingly explained by the authors themselves. When the Swaraj Party came into existence, they had to fight against No-Changers, and hence they could not succeed in the last election, but now when the No-Changers have kept aloof and the Swarajists are given a "carte blanche" by the Congress and are hopeful of getting a sweeping majority in the next election, there comes a fight between Swarajists and Responsive Co-operationists, as a result of which the chance of getting a sweeping majority to either party is perhaps sealed. After the next election there will be four parties in the Indian Legislatures viz., Liberals, Independents, Swarajists and Responsive Co-operationists, and to form a majority three of the four must join together, which is impossible and impracticable judging from precedence. Therefore success through constitutional agitation and destruction of dyarchy is a foregone conclusion. Are the people responsible for this?

Who is responsible for the aggravation of communal tension? Is it the people or the leaders? The bait of councillorship has been offered by the Government and it is the leaders who are quarrelling for it, and not the people. So why should the people be blamed for it?

We are being flooded with programmes, flowery speeches and unrealisable hopes, but no solid results. The grip of our exploiters is more strengthened now than before and our leaders have no time to look into such matters. How long are we to tolerate this? How long are we going to dance attendance to the whims and fancies of the leaders? It is high time that we give up our yoke of loyalty to the leaders and take to our own course of action for the realisation of the political salvation of our Motherland. In the absence of leaders, the only course left open to us is to resort to individual action, which, I feel certain will take us to our goal earlier than any other course of action in the present circumstances. Let every Indian make up his mind not to co-operate or help the Government in any way, not to wear foreign cloth, not to purchase Englishmade articles not to do anything which is likely to wound the feelings or religious susceptibilities of other communities, not to observe caste system, and not to allow evils of any kind to blemish his character. These can be practised without the advice of a political leader or a mandate from the Congress, and if the 320 millions of people will make up their minds to do, as stated above, Swaraj is ours to-morrow.—Yours, etc.

N. N. MENON

AMENDMENT OF INDIAN STAMP ACT.

In a latest issue of the Bombay Government Gazette, the text is published of Bill No. 6 of 1926—a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is observed:—

"The recurrence of a deficit for the second year in succession makes it imperative for Government to increase their general revenues.

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The Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) have decided in consultation with a number of leading Hindus of Lahore to fill up Hindu vacancies in the Lahore Municipal Committee by nomination.

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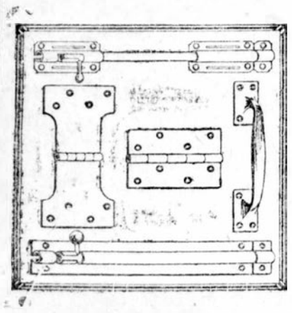

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